REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,162.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning, to any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 307 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

Jan. 1872.		Feb. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY 30	Leave Colombo	9
Feb.	„ Galle	9
„ Carwar 1	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore 2	„ Pamben	13
„ Cannanore 3	„ Madras	15
„ Tellicherry 3	„ Coconada	17
„ Calicut 4	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Beypore 4	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin 5	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Alleppy 6	„ Faize Point	20
„ Tuticorin 7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

Feb. 1872		Feb. 1872
Leave BOMBAY 2	Leave BUSSORAH	21
„ Kurrachee 7	Arrive Fao	21
Arrive Guadur 7	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat 9	„ Linga	28
	March.	
„ Bunder Abbas 11	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga 13	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire 15	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao 17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH 18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. G. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVE POOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched hence about 26th proximo.

THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Register Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,200 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East Indian and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
„ „ to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class „	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Steward is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	
Suez	38	22	9	Without Food.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Malta	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	50	34	14	
Gibraltar	50	34	14	
Cadiz				
Gallipoli				
Naples				
Leghorn				
Genoa	35		14-10	

Next Steamer for Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Genoa, Marseilles, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Gallipoli, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa will leave Bombay on the 31st January 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, the 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on THURSDAY, the 15th February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. AUSTRALIA, (3,084 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

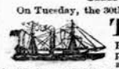
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON.
(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship AIDA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To sail about the 29th instant.)

THE fine new s.s. VIOLET, Captain Watt, 1,085 Tons, 500 Horse Power, effective, will be despatched as above, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Rate to Liverpool £45

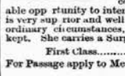
For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Via SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched next Month.



THE fine new s.s. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 900 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

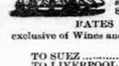
Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

To follow the S.S. WALAMO,
BOMBAY TO FALMOUTH OR LIVERPOOL.
(*Port to be hereafter declared.*)



THE s.s. ORLANDO, 1,437 tons, will be despatched again at the END OF FEBRUARY. This favourite Steamer is now well known for speed and comfort, and offers a particularly favourable opportunity to intending Passengers. Her accommodation is very superior and well ventilated, and the passage will, under ordinary circumstances, not exceed 30 days. A liberal table is kept. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

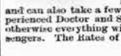
First Class.....£90 | Second Class £30

For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., or to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the Orlando.)
The Fine New Steamer
VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20TH MARCH,



HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

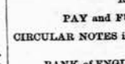
exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 900	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)
WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)



THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched on 28th January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passage to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will Hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloths.
5 Cases Blue and Orange Prints.
2 „ T. Red Chintz.
6 „ Grey Dhot cs.
6 Bales T. Red Twist, No. 40.

On account and risk of Thacker Jadowjee Toolseydass, and by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

W G—11 Cases Grey Dhotees.

TO BE LET, a comfortable airy Furnished Bungalow on Bandora Hill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLES! BILLIARD TABLES!!
BILLIARD TABLES!!!
(If not previously disposed of privately.)

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises in Armenian Lane, Fort, nearly opposite the Cathedral Fountain and next to the premises occupied by Messrs Rennie, Scovell and Co., the under-described Billiard Tables, &c., the property of the

FORT BILLIARD CLUB.

A first-class Slate Billiard Table, by Bennett, London, with new cloth and cushions, which has never been used together with a six light lamp fitted for gas, marking and pool boards, cue, stand, rest mace and half rest. One set of billiard and set of pool balls, framed rules, coir matting, &c., complete.

Supposed to be the best Table in Bombay.

One Ditto ditto by Thurston, with six light lamp and balls, cues, rests, &c., &c.

One Ditto ditto, by Sherwood, with six light lamp and balls, cues, re ts, &c., &c.

A spare circular one stand with 30 cues.

3 Large Billiard Chairs.

One set spare Cushions, complete.

One Ice Box.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND CO.

Have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the LIGHT-HOUSE, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, and THURSDAY, the 1st February next, THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mostly made to order and nearly new,

AN ERARD'S SEMI-GRAND MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE,
Polished Plate Mirrors,
Elegant Table-pieces, Bronze Figure Clocks,
Candelabra, Ormolee, Bronze, and decorative articles, Bronze Statues, &c.,
Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs,
Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services,
Beautiful cut and moulded Glass,
Plated Goods,
CARRIAGES, Harness, &c., manufactured specially to order by first-class London Houses, and but little used,
An Aviary of Canaries and other rare Birds,
Parrots and Cockatoos with perches,
Brussels, Kidderminster, and Madras Cane Matting,
3 high caste ARAB HORSES going in double or single harness, and over 14-2 hands,
Bridles, Saddles and Aden Cows,
Choice Plants, in tubs, pots, and vases.
The appointments of the Domestic Offices.
A quantity of Wines and Europe Stores, specially selected and imported direct.
And other Appointments of a first-class Establishment,
The Property of He ry Maitland, Esq.

Full particulars and catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view some days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the COMMITTEE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD in the Commodore's Office, TUESDAY, January 23rd, at 4-30 P.M.

BUSINESS:—To arrange for the REGATTA.

AN established ENGLISH MERCANTILE FIRM is now OPEN to NEGOCIATE with a NATIVE of undoubted position to act as their BROKER. Apply to the Undersigned.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors, 4, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 2 th January 1872.

MR. RICHARD WILLIS having retired from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY thereIn CEASED on 31st DECEMBER last.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

THE time for receiving the TENDERS for the SCRAPING of ROADS is EXTENDED up to NOON of the 28TH INSTANT.

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship COLONEL FYTCH, Master Boyd, arrived from Mauritius, are hereby informed of its ARRIVAL, and are requested to send BILLS OF LADING for their respective Goods for my countersignature, and to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of the same.

Captain Boyd will not be responsible for any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent, Colonel Fytch.

23rd January 1872.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. CHINA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. SIMLA, from Southampton, 23rd December 1871.

UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. DELTA, from Southampton, 16th December 1871.
„ BAVARIAN, from Liverpool, 17th December 1871.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side.
In the matter of the last Will and Testament of MOROBA SADASEWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

ANPOORNABAEE, widow ..... Applicant.

Take Notice that an application has been made to this Honourable Court for a grant of Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased to the abovenamed Applicant as the sole Executrix therein named. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of January 1872.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Ex WALAMO,
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BEST GRUYERE CHEESE,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOTH THE ABOVE ARE IN CUT.

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
VIRGINIA RETURNS,
AND
LATAKIA.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Best Electro-Plated
ICE JUGS,
of the American (double wall) pattern,
at
Rs. 16, 18, 36, 40, 45, 50, and 56.

Ice Tongs and Claws,
of four patterns, at each
Rs. 4-8, 5, 6, 9, 9-8, 10 and 10-8.

Electro-Plated Ware,
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable Traders, or be found direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.
32, Cornhill, London.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dog Works—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out door Work, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Buff, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.
Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Halls, Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinners a la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—OFFERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 30th instant, for the PURCHASE of about TWENTY-FOUR LACS of PANWELL BRICKS, which can be seen at the Moody Bay, Boree Bunder, and Cammateepoora depôts.

Particulars will be given at the Office of the Undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 18th January 1872.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th January 1872.

FARM of MUNICIPAL TOLLS and TAXES, AHMEDABAD, from 1st APRIL 1872 to 31st MARCH 1873.—TENDERS will be received for the above up to the 29TH FEBRUARY 1872 by the Undersigned.

Particulars in application to the SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of, nor does the Municipality bind itself to accept, any Tender.

A. A. BORRADAILE,
President, Municipal Committee.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely:—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed:—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
A. E. ASHLEY, }

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the Bottoms of wooden vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 21 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bunting Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

BULL & CO.,
OUTFITTERS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BEG to call the attention of the general Public to their extreme LOW PRICES for CASH.

Dress Suit, lined with rich Silk	... ...	Rs. 70 0
Tweed Suits, from Rs. 18 to	... ...	„ 46 0
White Drill Suits, from	... ...	„ 10 0
Tweed Trowsers, from	... ...	„ 8 0

HELMETS.

Christy's White Cover	... ...	... 14 0
Ellwood's Regulation, Cloth Cover	... ...	... 18 0
Hawke's New Imitation, Cloth Cover	... ...	... 15 0
Chain Chin Straps (Gilt)	... ...	... 5 0

FELT HATS.

New Shape, with high crown	... ...	... 7 0
Low Crown	... ...	... 6 0
Superior Soft Crown	... ...	... 6 0
Dark Merino, Black and Coloured	... ...	... 6 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Dress Hats	... ...	... 14 0
Christy's Dress Hats	... ...	... 12 0
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	... ...	... 10 0
Travelling Caps	... ...	... 2 8
Large Stock of Gent's Pith Hats at	... ...	... 4 0
Good Shaped Pith Hats for Ladies at	... ...	... 3 8

SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth, best material	... ...	½ Dozen for 30 0
Silk, mixed material	... ...	„ „ 46 0
Silk and Wool do.	... ...	„ „ 46 0
Best all-Wool Flannel	... ...	„ „ 42 0
Coloured Cambric	... ...	„ „ 18 0
Ditto with Collars	... ...	„ „ 22 0
Long Cloth Shirts	... ...	from Rs. 45 to 60 0

COLLARS.

West End	... ...	per Dozen Rs. 4 and 5 0
Pall Mall	... ...	„ „ 4 and 5 0
Shakespeare	... ...	... 5 0
Knight	... ...	... 5 0
Westbourne	... ...	... 5 0
Olympic, with white and coloured Tie Ends	... ...	... 6 0

SOCKS.

Brown Cotton Thread	... ...	from 7 0
White do.	do.	„ 8 0
Gent's Superior Thread Hose, plain & embroidered, from		12 to 20 0
Gent's Thin Merino, plain and striped	... ...	... 13 0
Gent's Thick do.		from 11 0

TIES, SAILOR'S KNOT SCARVES, MADE BOWS, SUCE-SCARVES, &c.,
in all the New Patterns, Checks, Spots, Stripes, and Black, &c.,

BULL & CO.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Mofussil Press shares at Rs. 655. Bank and Land shares firm. Spinning shares dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,40 0 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	665
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	195
15,200	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
40,000	2841	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	420

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th January compared with the statement issued on 13th January :—

LIABILITIES.	13th Jan.	20th Jan.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	242,37,909	372,36,728
Do. do. do. at Branches.	14,31,372	11,36,990
Other Deposits	125,94,229	130,54,167
Post Bills	33,349	31,1-1
Cash Credits, undrawn	9,99,487	7,67,738
Rs.	457,97,337	587,86,744

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	41,73,277	34,80,799
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	88,42,818	91,53,334
Loans, on Security of do do.	21,28,457	38,27,761
Current Accounts, overdrawn	11,946	33,576
Bills Discounted	95,00,910	98,03,563
Stamps	7,081	7,129
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 4,91,576		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,36,575	4,36,575
Bullion	19,74,160	12,78,867
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,09,270	1,21,211
Cash and Currency Notes	178,13,443	306,43,9-9
Rs.	457,97,337	587,86,744

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been effected yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS. Rs. A. P.

480 pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	39 yds. 4 lbs.	...	3 3 0
420 „	„	40 „	39 „ 4 lbs.	...	3 5 0
420 „	„	40 „	39 „ 4 lbs.	...	3 7 0
500 „	„	45 „	39 „ 7 lbs.	...	4 14 0
500 „	„	45 „	39 „ 9 lbs.	...	6 6 6
500 „	„	40 „	39 „ 6 lbs.	...	4 2 3
500 „	„	40 „	39 „ 8½ lbs.	...	5 9 6
1,000 „	„	„ (com)	45 „ 39 „ 8 lbs.	...	5 6 0
1,200 „	„	Jacconets	40 „ 20 „ 2½ lbs.	...	2 2 6
200 „	„	T. Cloths	32 „ 24 „ 7 lbs.	...	4 3 0
1,600 „	„	Printers	28 „ 20 „ 2 14 lbs.	...	2 6 0
400 „	„	Jaccones	45 „ 20 „ 2½ lbs.	...	2 8 3
2,000 „	„	„	40 „ 20 „ 2½ lbs.	...	1 15 6
750 „	„	T.Cloths (fine)	32 „ 24 „ 7 lbs.	...	4 14 0
750 „	„	„	„ 32 „ 24 „ 7 lbs.	...	4 15 0
500 „	Shirtings	„	45 „ 39 „ 9 lbs.	...	6 6 6
500 „	„	„	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	...	5 10 0
500 „	„	Black & White Prints	24 „ 28 „	...	2 11 0

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made yesterday by European firms :—

COTTON.

250 candies	New Oomrawuttee (45 days)	...	Rs. 256
25 „	Old Dhollera (ready)	...	„ 225
50 „	New Barsee „	...	„ 257
125 „	„ Dhollera (10th May)	...	„ 250 to 251
175 „	„ „ „	...	„ 251
150 „	„ Akote (15 days)	...	„ 264
250 „	Old Compta „	...	„ 200
50 „	New Akote (ready)	...	„ 264 to 265
50 „	„ Hinguughaut „	...	„ 283

The subjoined sales are reported to have been reported yesterday by European houses :—

YARNS.

3,600 lbs.	Turkey Red, Nos. 30 and 60	...	As. 26 11/16
3,600 lbs.	Water, No. 30	...	„ 11¼

The following sale is reported to have been transacted yesterday by a mercantile firm :—

METALS.

700 cwts. Copper Braziers, per cwt. ... ... Rs. 49

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 20TH, 1872.

RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate.	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Balance on 1st Jan. 1872	.....	.....	.....	1,76,618 6 0
Rates—House, Water, Lighting, & Police	16,03,299	26,862 0 5	10,897 8 1	37,759 8 6
Duties—Town Do. Tobacco, with Licences	4,28,695	25,214 8 0	10,658 14 0	35,873 6 0
Do. Liquor Licences	1,25,000	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	8,800 0 0
Conveyances, Licences	1,25,000	22,202 0 0	8,609 8 0	30,811 8 0
Do. Wheel Tax	8,991	657 12 0	281 4 0	939 0 0
Market Fees	2,52,000	6,810 2 0	2,708 14 0	9,009 0 0
Halalcore Cess.	2,02,000	17,618 12 0	2,915 9 6	20,534 5 6
Health Department(Census)	2 14,758	2,640 11 1	1,419 10 2	4,060 5 3
Municipal Workshop	12,000	12,000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Municipal Debt	.....	224 7 4	188 12 10	413 4 2
Deposits	.....	3,343 13 6	.....	3,343 13 6
Advances	.....	688 14 3	38 12 0	727 10 3
Miscellaneous—Fines and Penalties	15,500	117 8 0	20 0 0	137 8 0
Do. Sundry Receipts.	19,000	226 3 6	99 9 11	325 13 5
Do. Fees	55,386	2,555 3 8	579 3 1	3,434 6 9
Do. Savings	.....	*26 15 10	4 2 0	*22 13 10
Receipts on Account of Last Year's Assets	.....	650 0 0	.....	600 0 0
T'l Receipts Rs.	30,86,729	126961 15 9	42911 11 7	1,69,369 9 4
* Less Debits	Rs....	*26 15 10	.....	*22 13 10
	Rs...	1,26,434 15 11	42,911 11 7	1,69,346 11 6
Total Rs..	...	...	...	3,45,965 1 6

DISBURSEMENTS.								
General Superintendence Rs.	1,34,956	8,037	11	1	1,653	11	2	9 691 6 3
Assessment of Rates, Taxes, &c.	55,982	4,418	11	11	.....			4,418 11 11
Collection Department	56,393	4,893	2	7	.....			4,893 2 7
Police & Fire Engines	3,54,804	28,219	1	11	*64	1	8	28,155 0 3
Public Health Department	7,84,728	42,736	12	4	*128	2	0	42,608 10 4
Public Works—Establishment	36,780	892	6	4	3,851	0	0	4,743 6 4
Miscellaneous New Work	.....	.....			.....			.....
Lighting — Watering	2,71,568	.....			.....			.....
Repairs, roads	3,20,000	1,658	0	0	.....			1,658 0 0
Repairs—Municipal Buildings	14,000	.....			.....			.....
Improvement of Streets	50,000	.....			.....			.....
Water Works, Maintenance, Survey, &c.	75,604	.....			300	0	0	300 0 0
Drainage	2,78,824	.....			100	0	0	100 0 0
Victoria Gardens	3,000	.....			.....			.....
Municipal Workshops	.....	.....			.....			.....
Municipal Debt	6,09,130	34,396	2	0	3,820	0	0	37,216 2 0
Primary Education	8,500	.....			.....			.....
Deposits	.....	12,600	0	0	23	0	0	12,625 0 0
Advances	.....	322	15	2	961	5	8	1,284 4 10
Plant & Stores	18,070	352	6	11	8	14	0	361 4 11
Miscellaneous	10,442	451	12	0	.....			451 12 0
Payments on Account of last Year's Liabilities	...	.....	17,548	10	4	1,611	8	0 19,160 2 4
Total Disbursement Rs.		30,72,379	156227	12	7	11331	6	10 167,366 15 9
* Less Credit	.....	.....	*192	3	8	.....		
	Rs....	1,56,227	12	7	11,139	3	2	167,366 15 9
Balance on 20th January 1872	.....	.....	.....			.....		1,78,598 1 9
Total Rs...	..	...	...			...		3,45,965 1 6

T. C. HOPE,
Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

JAMES THORBURN,
Acting Controller of Municipal Accounts.

CALCUTTA.—18TH JANUARY.

The following transactions in Government Securities were reported :—

4 per cents., large amounts, at Rs. 98-10, or 1-6 discount, and sums of Rs. 15,000 and under at Rs. 98-12 to 99, or 1-4 to 1 discount.

4½ per cent., large amounts, last evening and to-day, at Rs. 109-4.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares were in demand at Rs. 1,395, exclusive of the dividend. No seller under Rs. 1,400.

National Bank shares were purchased by investors at Rs. 88.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—22ND JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 22nd January, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 22nd January, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 22nd January, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 13 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 21st to 9 P.M. of the 22nd January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 3	0 4
„ Galle	1 44	0 58
„ Kurrachee	1 55	0 9
„ Madras	2 23	0 9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 22nd Jan., 1-55 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 22nd Jan., 11-36 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 18s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d
	Wooden Ships	£2 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Persia (s)	Merillo	Genoa, Dec. 27.
	Atalanta (s)	Mather	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
	Euphrates (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee, Jan. 19.
	Corrientes	Joste	Newcastle, N. S. W., Oct. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Tanjore (s)	Johnson	Aden and Suez.
	Tapies (s)	De Costa	Catch.
	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.
	Evening Star	Stepney	Rangoon.
	Saladin	Ranken	London via Havre.
	Hamadee	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Mozambique.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, for Genoa, &c.

Steamer Euphrates, for Kurrachee.

Steamer Patna, for Coast and Calcutta.

H. M. S. Elphinstone, for Coast and Kattywar.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, for Coast and Goa.

Ship Bella Maria, for Liverpool.

Ship Glenaron, for Havre.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 19 Lizzie H. ..... Spring ..... Boston, July 23.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 19 Abyssinia (s) ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 15 Calcutta (s) ..... Calcutta.

19 Berar ..... London.

Scindia (s) ..... London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22nd Jan., 8-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

GALLE, 22nd Jan., 1-50 P.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay arrived.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; long. 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 20th January.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·949 in.
Temperature of the Air	75·6 „
Wet-bulb Thermometer	69·3 „
Dew Point	66·9 „
Relative Humidity of Air	·754 „
Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded = 8	4·2 „
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	82·7 „
Minimum do. do.	69·6 „
General Direction of wind, NNW, E, SSW, WSW,	
Movement in 24 hours	199 miles.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	TONS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL
Glenroy	2'00	Penang	Dec. 29
Caledon	1183	Bombay	Dec. 30
Zano	1800	Calcutta	Jan. 2
Hutton	2200	Bombay	Jan. 3
Kill rney	1703	Calcutta	Jan. 4
Sirius	2168	Calcutta	Jan. 10
Orlando	1437	Bombay	Jan. 12
Dilston Castle	1389	Bombay	Jan. 13
Mirefield	1085	Bombay	Jan. 15
Bertha	2503	Calcutta	Jan. 16
Viceroy	1'26	Calcutta	Feb. 14

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Violet (s), 2 cases fire clay clocks for furnaces, W. Nicol & Co.

Walamo (s), 10 casks cochineal, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 50 cases yellow metal sheets, C. Shapoorjee; 4 casks hardware, Mahomed Futtah; 3 cases cochineal, Joosub Ahmed & Co.; 1 case marmalade, 1 case cheese, 1 case bacon, 12 cases champagne, and 1 case tobacco, J. H. Watson & Co.; 13 cases stout and 5 cases gin, J. Neuburg; 500 bundles iron hoops, Heptoota Allybhoy.

Pembrokeshire, 1,000 kegs Swedish steel, Pelly & Co.; 50 barrels blasting powder and 2 cases rifle cases, cartridges, caps and revolver, Mahomedally Noorbhoy; 6 packages medicine, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 160 kegs white lead, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.

Nelson, 3 packages hardware, Abdoolally Jewakhan; 4 cases paper and envelopes, Byramjee Shapoorjee & Co.; 3 cases glassware, Hasem Allarukhia & Co.; 13 cases paper and envelopes, Abdoolally Abdoolrahim; 250 kegs iron nails, Pestonjee Nowrojee.

West Australian, 4 cases carriage lamps, Fuckeera Burmal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 121 bales cotton, Curumsee Nensee; 125 bales hemp, Soondersdass Mooljee; 72 bales cotton, Muthoodass Goculdass; 58 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 68 bales cotton, Vurdmun Tokursee; 50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

Mahaldeshwur, 100 bales cotton, Lalbhoy Purbhoodass.

Jane Law, 56 bales cotton, Purshotumdass Cursondass; 18 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj; 47 bales cotton, Muthoodass Goculdass; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimniram; 100 bales cotton, Gokdhum & Co.; 28 bales cotton, Cheniram Jesraj; 120 cwt. buffalo horns, Goolam Rusool Moyedin; 86 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyal.

Manila 100 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.

Milbanke (s), 1,650 bundles coir yarn, S. S. Narrelwala.

Australia (s), 50 bales wool, J. Hormusjee & Co.; 102 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

Violet (s), 3,000 bundles coir yarn, Soondersdass Mooljee; 50 bales wool, Purshotum Cursondass; 288 cwt. buffalo horns, Ruzubally Allyraza; 2 bales cotton, Behrend Bros; 39 bales cotton, Jaisinm Cursonram; 147 bales cotton, Naitamur Poonjamur; 35 bales cotton, King, King & Co.; 29 bales cotton, Dayall Moorarjee; 200 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Khutton & Co.; 41 bales cotton, Ramchund Shawutram; 600 bales wool, Lyon & Co.; 51 bales wool, Cursondass Soondersdass; 50 bales wool, Mcejee Narayen; 480 bales myrabollams, R. Mahomed; 79 bales cotton, Moorarbhoy Vizbhoocun; 33 bales cotton, Treeumdass Dhunjee; 108 bales cotton, Canjee Mcejee.

Walamo (s), 100 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 85 bales wool, Pursotum Tersey; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Mcejee; 23½ bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.; 60 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 305 bales galls, Cassumbhoy Nanjee; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Jaitha & Co.

The Foundling, 750 bundles coir yarn, Shamjee Pudoosee.

FOR LONDON.

Bella Maria, 22 bales hides, Nanseebhoy Gunjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Cashmere, 50 bales cotton, Heerachund Cuppoorchund.

Ivanhoe, 50 bales cotton, Canjee Lalljee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia (s) 100 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 22.

Plunkett, Veterinary Surgeon, R. A., on leave, from Deesa.

Morrison, Lieutenant, 14th Regiment, from furlough, from England.

Hughes, Major, R. A, on leave, from Umballa.

Collins, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on duty, from Allahabad.

Redford, Captain, R. E., from furlough, from England.

Norburg, Lieutenant, 55th Foot, on exchange, from England.

Williams, Major, 14th Bengal N. I., from England.

Thorold, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Europe.

Moseley, Lieutenant, 3rd Punjab Regiment, from furlough, from England.

Trail, Captain, R. E., from leave, from England.

Palliser, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from E gland.

Falconnet, Captain, R. E., from leave, from Europe.

Young, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.

Bean, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Dhoolia.

Mortimer, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Poona.

Sadlier, Captain, R. E., on remount duty, from Kirkee.

Boisragon, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Sikh Regiment, from furlough, from England.

Jobling, Lieutenant, 55th Regiment, from leave, from England.

Paske, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 22.

LeMesurier, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Calcutta.

Young, Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Cresswell, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

Waring, Captain, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Hughes, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.

Sartorius, Captain, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Drummond, Lieutenant, Bombay General List, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th Jan 1872.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

13th Regt. N. I.—Lt. J. N. Walker, 2nd Wing Sub, 10th N. L. I., to be Adjt, vice Capt. Payne.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 16th Dec. 1871 :—

Maj. E. L'Estrange, S. C., Dep. Asst. Comsry Genl.

The following order is confirmed :—

Tanna Station Order, dated 16th Jan. 1872, appointing Capt. Trevelyan, 15th N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Capt. James.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Staff Corps—Maj. D. H. Hickman, from 1st to 31st Jan. 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Jan. 18.)

Capt. W. J. Parker, Asst. Commr., Hushiarpore, received charge as Supt. of the Jail at that station from Mr. M. Macaulifle on the 24th Dec. 1871.

Surg. J. Morice, 16th Ben. Cav., received charge as Supt of the Jail at Peshawur from Surgeon H. W. Bellew, proceeded on Special Duty, on the 6th Dec. 1871.

Lt.-Col. C. H. Hall, Depy. Commr, Umritsar, is appointed to officiate as Commr. and Supt., Umritsar Div., as a temporary arrangement, vice Maj. W. G. Davies, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, Asst Commr., Umritsar, to officiate as Depy. Commr., Umritsar, vice Lt-Col. Hall.

Lt. H. M. M. Wood, Asst Commr., Shahpore, received charge as Supt of the Jail at that station from Capt. E. C. Corbyn, Offg. Depy Commr., on the 1st Jan. 1872.

Mr. R. T. Burney, Asst. Commr, having reported his return from furlough to Europe on the 12th Jan. 1872, is appointed to officiate as Depy. Commr. of Montgomery.

Asst. Surg. A. Stephen, 6th Punj. Inf., is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg. of Shahpore. This cancels *Punjab Gazette* Order No. 730, dated 27th Nov. 1871.

Mr. T. Smith, Asst. Inspr-Genl. of Police, entered on his duties in connection with the Postal Dept. on the forenoon of the 25th Dec.

Capt. E. O'B. Horsford made over charge of the Umballa Dist. on the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

Mr. S. C. Holbrow, Asst. Supt. of Police, officiated in the 1st grade on Rs. 800, vice Mr. M. Morris, from the 20th Nov. to 11th Dec., inclusive.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

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NOTICE.—CONTRIBUTIONS and DONATIONS to the Rev. Fr. ARAKELIAN in behalf of the SUFFERING CHRISTIANS of PER-IA can be sent to the Rt. Rev. Dr. L. MEURIN, C. Bishop of Bombay, Fort Chapel.

P. PASCAL ARAKELIAN.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

MAYHEW—CORKE—January 16th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Venerable Archdeacon Ward Maule, William Garrod Mayhew, to Eliza Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Wil iam Corke, 1st Assistant Master Attendant.—No cards.

DEATHS.

TURNER—January 19th, near Sakin, Khandeish Districts, George Hastings Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from the accidental discharge of his gun while out shooting.

SITTARAM—January 21st, at his father's house, in Old Sonapore Street, Madhowscott's Lane, Sittaram, son of Gunput Sadasivjee Kale, Shipping Reporter *Bombay Gazette* Office, aged eight months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JAHANS—January 18th, at Agra, the wife of Mr. T. L Jahans, attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Lajpootana (State) Railway, of a son.

MACPHERSON—January 14th, at Cuttack, the wife of William Macpherson, Esq, C.S., of a son.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1872.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of Bombay is called for this day week to discuss the Bill prepared by the local Government to give effect to the conditions on which alone the Government of India is willing to grant a new loan of 15 lacs to the Municipality of this city. The principal of these conditions is that the power now reserved to the Local Government of sanctioning Municipal Loans be taken away and transferred to the Government of India. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues have therefore drawn up the Loan Bill to register their own humiliation. The Government of India proclaims that it can no longer place any confidence in them, but must take into its own hands the ultimate control of the Municipal finances. The Loan Committee of the Bench of Justices pointed out more than a month ago the real meaning of the conditions insisted on by the Government of India, and suggested to the Local Government that the better plan would be to raise the money here in the open market. But His Excellency in Council, as usual, could not find time to attend to the matter till the opportunity was lost; and now they have their reward in being compelled to surrender powers they had not the sense or courage to use. The majority of the Justices are now so little enamoured of the Government of Bombay that we believe they will rejoice at the transference of the legal authority to sanction their loans to the Government of India. The necessity, however, of going to Calcutta to get every loan approved may often be productive of much practical inconvenience, and any Local Government worthy of the name would have shown itself eager to help the Bench instead of snubbing it, when, at the instance of the Loan Committee, it six weeks ago made a protest in behalf of the independence of Bombay.

THOUGH in no way dependent upon the question whether in future an Englishman in India is to lose his privilege of being tried by jury, yet, as being a cognate question, and one likely to evoke some discussion in the contemplated revision of the Criminal Procedure Code, "trial by assessors" deserves consideration. The law is very simple. Section 324 of the Code runs—

"In a trial before the Court of Sessions not by jury, the trial shall be conducted with the aid of two or more assessors as members of the Court. The opinion of each assessor shall be given orally, and shall be recorded in writing by the Court, but the decision is vested exclusively in the Judge."

In this Presidency the local Government has ordered the trial of certain offences by jury in one district only (*i. e.*, Poona); in the Sessions Courts of all the other districts trials are conducted by the aid of assessors; therefore the expediency of the procedure is certainly a matter of general importance. It is no secret that some officers, intimately acquainted with our judicial administration in the Mofussil, have openly advocated the abolition of the system. The arguments they use may be briefly summarised thus. That the fact that the Judge is in no way bound by the opinion of the assessors shows that the presence of the assessors is a farce; that magistrates find no difficulty in conducting trial without the aid of assessors, so it is unnecessary to encumber the Sessions Court with a nonentity; that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred assessors are incompetent to give an opinion on the matter before them. There is no doubt some truth in these arguments, but we venture to think after careful consideration that the only conclusion which can be arrived at is, that for the present it would inexpedient to abolish trial by assessors. As far as the magistrates are concerned, it would be impossible for them to have the assistance of assessors, for these officers rove over their districts during the greater part of the year, probably commencing a trial at one camp, and concluding it at another, several miles distant. But to say that, because magistrates from peculiar circumstances are unable to obtain assessors to sit in their Courts, therefore assessors are unnecessary in Sessions Court is absurd. The Magistrates themselves perhaps think that they get on very well without assessors: some Magistrates very likely think that they would get on very well without any Procedure Code, or appeal to higher authority. Must it then follow that we should do well to abolish all codes and appeals, and leave it to each Magistrate to work his own sweet will according to the light of nature? Of course this is putting the argument in a ludicrous light, but that is really what the argument comes to.

It must also be remembered that there is a difference in the nature of cases which come before a Magistrate, and those which are committed for trial to the Sessions Courts. The latter are cases of an intricate nature, and where the offence is heinous. A Magistrate has a perfect right, or is even bound, to commit a case to the Sessions Court even though the offence is within his jurisdiction, when in his opinion an exemplary punishment is needed, or when for other valid reasons the accused prays that his trial be conducted in the Sessions Court. This discretionary power should be used with caution, otherwise there is a tendency for Magistrates, who shirk responsibility, to burden the Sessions Court with unnecessary labour. Still the power exists, and, generally speaking, the cases which a Magistrate has to dispose of are not intricate, and therefore *prima facie* the assistance of assessors is not needed. If one of the objects of the new Criminal Procedure Code is, as has been openly stated, to increase the jurisdiction of the Magistrates, then the aspect of the case is altered. But this is a course to be deprecated. It might be advisable for some Magistrates of long standing and *tried* experience to have a wider jurisdiction than at present, though it must be admitted that the difficulties in working such a system are apparent. It would often happen that seniors had less power than their juniors, and cases might be sent wandering over the district in search of a competent authority. Still these are difficulties not insurmountable, and the system would at any rate be better than that all Full-power Magistrates should have their jurisdiction so widely increased as has been proposed. The direction of their jurisdiction might in certain cases be altered: for instance, why should the Sessions Court be troubled with perjury cases, to which a summary inquiry and punishment are far more suited; or with adultery cases, if indeed adultery is still to be included among penal offences? But these are points foreign to our present subject. We must return to assessors. These individuals are often quite incompetent to give an opinion on the matter put before them. They seem to have no power of logical reasoning. Take a common instance likely to happen any day in a Session Court. *A* is accused of having in a fit of jealousy cut off the nose of his wife. The evidence is purely circumstantial: the instrument is produced; the mutilated woman is produced; the motive of jealousy is fully accounted for: the conduct of the accused cannot be accounted for except on the supposition of his guilt. Suspicion points to no one else, and yet the assessors acquit *A*, because they say no one saw him actually cut off the nose. Though fully cognisant of the course which marital jealousy takes in this country, they are unable to reason from this fact and the circumstantial evidence that *A* is guilty. Then, again, assessors have a great horror of the police. Our constabulary are not immaculate, but, because it has happened that witnesses have been tortured, assessors are apt to think that in every case in which the police have had a hand in bringing the criminal to justice the witnesses have been tutored, if not worse. We have heard of a case in which torture by the police was not even hinted at by the accused's pleader as a ground of defence, and yet the assessors acquitted because "so many of the witnesses belong to the police."

On the other hand, there are cases in which the assessors may render true assistance to the trying authority. Such are cases of forgery, cases where a shopkeeper's accounts play an important part, cases where the question depends upon a peculiar custom prevalent in the caste or district, cases where a difficulty arises in the mind of the Judge from defects in the evidence, though on the whole he is convinced of the guilt of the accused. In such a case as the last-named the Judge may always rest assured of the correctness of conviction, if the assessors agree with him. They never err in that direction, unless swayed by caste or party feeling, which is easily detected. But the best evidence is sometimes discrepant, and it may often happen that a doubting Judge, seeing that he has intelligent assessors, will examine them as to the grounds of their opinion, and thus arrive at a finding satisfactory to himself and agreeable to the ends of justice. These remarks are applicable in noticing the first objection which we mentioned above, to "Trial by Assessors," *i. e.*, the fact that the Judge is not bound by their opinion. It is well that he is not so. In England, where there is such a high state of civilization, we have perhaps reached the time when trial by jury might with safety be abolished

still several gentlemen liquidators of bubble companies. The creditors of many of these companies have been paid from 12 to 15 annas in the rupee, still the liquidators press the unfortunate contributories and ask for fresh calls. Some of these contributories are poor clerks, workmen, mechanics, &c. Should these poor men apply for the Insolvent Act, perhaps they may lose their appointments, work, and trade; and it is on their behalf that I write and ask you to wield your able pen and give your opinion in public. Perhaps a passing word from you would make the liquidators of "The Alliance Financial," "The Mercantile Credit," "The National Financial," "The London Bank," and the "Kattyawar Trading Company," and others, kind to the unfortunates. A kind and timely word from you will perhaps save many a family from ruin and misery, and the gentlemen concerned may not be so bad after all as Shylock the Jew.—Yours truly, CHARITY.

THE PREPARATION OF SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article of the 7th instant on the mode of preparing selected candidates for the Civil Service of India appears to me to call for some few remarks.

As far as I can gather from the general tone of the article, you seem to advocate the adoption, by the Civil Service Commissioners, of some direct encouragement to selected candidates to pursue their studies during their two years' probation either at Oxford or Cambridge. What form you propose that this direct encouragement should take, you refrain from stating. You do not show that under the present system any unnecessary discouragement from continuing at the Universities is used to those wishing to do so. As far as I can see, the Commissioners merely express an opinion that London offers advantages, over other places, for the acquisition of the special knowledge required; and further hold out a warning that the failure in the tests required to be satisfied cannot be excused on account of the candidate's competing for University honours. Surely a very necessary precaution.

Every one acquainted with Oxford or Cambridge is aware of the eagerness with which College tutors pounce upon the promising freshman, and at once begin moulding him into that form in which eventually he is to obtain a first class in Greats or a high wranglership in the Tripos. Now you argue that there are never men, among the selected candidates capable of gaining such high distinctions, you must admit that by encouraging candidates to go to or remain at the Universities the Commissioners would be running the risk of weeding the service of its best men.

What that risk is the Commissioners know from experience. In 1865 and 1866 the men who were first in the lists of selected candidates obtained fellowships at Oxford, and preferred the cool and quiet of the cloister to the heat and turmoil of an Indian Civilian's life.

The time is past when, attracted by the fable of the pagoda tree, young men threw up comfortable fellowships for a life of activity in India.

Young men in England now know that, if they are gifted with abilities well above the average, their chance of speedy success in England is not inferior to that in India, and moreover they are well assured that life, both physically and socially, is better in England than in India.

The only way, I believe, that we can now get the really best men for India is by catching them young, and keeping them as much as possible from the temptation of an English career.

There is one part of your article I wish especially to refer to, the one in which the oft-told tale of cram is once again repeated. A University man myself, I must protest against that most objectionable practice which many University men, both in and out of the service, have of continually forcing abuse of cram and cramming down everybody's throat, as if cramming were unknown at Oxford or Cambridge, as if a special philosophy coach at Oxford was not essentially a crammer for Greats, or a special mathematical coach at Cambridge essentially a crammer for the Tripos. Cramming I believe to be an evil, the natural consequence of competition, whether open or limited; and as long as competition lasts so long also will cramming flourish.

The Jungles, 18th Jan. C. S.

BREAD AND WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the risk of being considered very stupid, or something worse, I must confess, notwithstanding all that your local contemporary said in his issue of the 18th instant, I am not yet converted to his doctrine of taxing bread to pay for water. He says—"So 'X. Y.' thinks it would be quite fair to make cooly A, who drinks his glass of arrack daily, pay, not only for the glass of arrack he drinks himself, but for the gallon of water which coolies B, C, and D, chooses to drink instead." Now, what I think is this, that it would be much better to deprive cooly A of half of his daily allowance of arrack, than to deprive coolies B, C, and D, of any portion of their daily allowance of bread, because by doing the former you would do cooly A more good than harm; by doing the latter, you would do coolies B, C, and D, a positive injury. Your contemporary proposes to raise £120,000 annually by taxing grain, and thereby compelling the poorest man to pay as much as the richest. Cooly B, who earns 10 rupees a month, lives on grain alone, and will consume more of it in a month than the man who receives a salary of Rs. 5,000 a month, and lives on luxuries. Cooly B will therefore contribute towards the above sum every month more than the man who receives Rs. 5,000; and not only cooly B, who earns Rs. 10 in a month, but also coolies C and D, who are out of employment, and earn nothing. The number of men unemployed in Bombay at present could be counted by thousands, and taxing their bread simply means putting them on a short allowance of food. But they will have a double supply of water; and, says our economist, if they cannot live on that they should not be allowed to live at all. Again, he says "there is not a family in the island that has not dependents to be maintained, the sick, the aged, and destitute." This is quite true. Therefore Popoo, who is without employment, may have an aged mother and a destitute grand mother to maintain in addition to his own family, and from these he would take their bread to pay for his water scheme. I say, rather than have it on such conditions, let Bombay remain as it is. I should like very much to know how he will draw the line and tax the bread of the labouring class without taxing that of the pauper also, for he admits we have paupers, although we have no poor rate, and, I may add, a considerable amount of physical distress unknown, unseen, and uncared for! He tells us the "cooly population saves money and carries it to the Mofussil." Granting that some of the coolies do so sometimes, should they not be allowed to save a small portion of their income as well as the "Merchant" or the 'Lawyer'?

Two Marwarry pawn-brokers charge interest at the rate of 50 per cent, pay no license fee, extort a large amount of money from the poor and ignorant class, and carry it to their native country. Our economist does not object to that, but suggests that the labourer should not be allowed to take away any of his earnings. In London, and indeed in all other civilised cities, Bombay excepted, pawn-brokers pay an annual fee for their license, and the rate of interest they charge is regulated by statue. A regulated license fee charged to pawn-brokers here would yield a considerable annual income for the Municipality, cost nothing for collecting, and would be a great protection to the ignorant class. Hawkers pay no fee, and our Gas Company sell their gas at a very high rate, and use *free of charge* the Municipal ground under our streets for laying down their pipes. Paris and other cities compel their Gas Companies to pay for that privilege; but our economist thinks we may let all this pass if we only take a good large slice off Bapoo's bread.—Yours, &c. X. Y.

NUISANCES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I don't know whether "X. Y." is he who proposed one of the subjects for the Essay Prize in the ensuing Session of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, a policeman, or some protége of Dr. Hewlett; but he seems to me to be a patient needing a doctor's tender care for his brain, for, in the rush of ideas through it, he forgets to which, he may justly consider, he alone has a property right. I should be very sorry to believe he ever seriously meant that mine was the absurd thought of having "the work of two or three hours" accomplished in one. We've a Municipal Inspector, or scavenger, he might have explained that in this cold weather the employés of the Scavenging Department were averse to rising in time to be at their places of action by 6 A.M., and so finish "the work of two or three hours" two or three hours earlier than is now usual. It is not my business to instruct the Scavengers in the details of their work, but Dr. Hewlett's. Yet I make it my business to complain when I see public wants not attended to as once they were, while there is no evidence to justify the change. It is quite a new thing for me to observe about the streets the objects of my complaint, and the most charitable explanation any outsider could conceive, until better informed, is that, so far from sloth being the cause, increased frequency of scavenging brings the Bhungy corps and their equipments under the eyes and nostrils of every

19th January. OBSERVER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Hewlett deserves the thanks of the public for having recommended in his Quarterly Report that the main Sonapore drain, which now opens into Back Bay, should be emptied in the new sewer which he proposes to construct under the Queen's Road. The pure western sea-breeze is daily contaminated with offensive and injurious effluvia arising from this drain, and it carries with it to the thickly-inhabited part of the town the seeds of various diseases. It is therefore highly desirable for preserving public health, that this drain should not be allowed to be emptied into Back Bay any longer, and that a day should not be lost, if possible, to commence the work of the new sewer as proposed by our energetic Health Officer.

Another fertile source of disease is the unrestrained part of Back Bay on this side of the [illegible] starving. Some time ago, I read a para in your [illegible] to the effect that Government [illegible] sanctioned the reclamation of the part [illegible] me, but I am very sorry to find [illegible] on with much rapidity [illegible] commenced from [illegible] should be almost better, for the [illegible] be pushed on from the Sonapore side. I may [illegible] state that, at the time of the subsidence, [illegible] unwholesome exhalations arise from this [illegible] part of the Bay, and, riding on the western sea-breeze, drift along the whole breadth of the city, spreading on their way the seeds of fever and other diseases. For the sake of public health, therefore, I earnestly request Mr. Ormiston, who has been entrusted with the job, to commence the work of reclamation from the Sonapore side, and use his best endeavours to complete the work as soon as practicable. By doing so, he would confer a great boon on the PUBLIC.

19th January.

MHOW AND 15TH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS REGIMENTAL RACES.

STEWARDS FOR THE MHOW RACES.—Genl. Daly, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. Gibbard, R.H.A.; Major Bannerman, 3rd N. I.; Col. Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars; Capt. Creagh, 50th Regt.; Major Pottinger, A. Q. M. G.

STEWARDS FOR 15TH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS REGIMENTAL RACES.—Col. Fitzwygram, Mr. C. G. Cookson, Mr. C. K. Rennell. Judge—Capt. Finch. Starter—Mr. C. G. Cookson. Clerk of the Course—Mr. J. C. Lister Kay.

Hon. Sec.—Capt. R. M. Briscoe, 15th Hussars.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 14TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST CHARGER STAKES (Regimental).—Rs. 500, presented by Col. Fitzwygram, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, p. p. For Arab First Chargers that have been regularly ridden in the Field and at Riding School. Weight for age; 4 years old, 10st. 8lb.; 5 years, 11st. 2lb.; 6 and aged, 11st. 7lb. 1 mile.

	st. lb.	
Capt Maxwell's	b a h	Lothair 11 7
Capt Pearson's	b a h	Bayard 11 7
Col Fitzwygram's	g a h	Crown Prince 10 8

Mr White 1
Mr Rennell .. 2
Mr Healy 3

Bayard and Crown Prince raced head-and-head into the straight when Lothair passed them and won easily by two lengths. Half mile, 57 secs.; one mile, 2 min.

SUBALTERN'S STEEPLECHASE; (Regimental).—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 each p. p. For Arab horses, the property of and to be ridden by Subaltern officers of the regiment. Weght for age; 4 years old, 10st. 8lb.; 5 years, 11st. 2lb.; 6 and aged, 11st. 7lb. About 2½ miles over the Steeplechase Course.

	st. lb.	
Mr Sulivan's	g a h	Etonian 11 7
Mr Sulivan's	ch a h	Phœbus 11 4
Mr Rennell's	b a h	Redwing 11 7
Mr Rennell's	b a h	Roving Joe 10 13
Mr Cookson's	b a h	Ivanhoe 11 7

Owner 1
Mr Kay 2
Owner 0
Mr Middleton 0
Mr White 0

Etonian made the whole of the running, and won by twenty lengths from Ivanhoe, who was afterwards disqualified for going on the wrong side of a post. The others refused the bank.

A PURSE of Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Nawab of Jowrah, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 p.p. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Three stone in excess of W. I. T. C. S. Maidens allowed 7 lb. Winners once 5 lb. extra, twice 7 lbs., three or more 10 lbs. Once round the course.

	st. lb.	
Mr Drew's	b aus gel.	Nar-Nar-Goon 12 10
Mr Cookson's	b a h	Red Rover 9 13
Col Fitzwygram's	g a h	Crown Prince 8 0
Mr Drew's	b aus gel.	Knalesworth 12 10
Col Fitzwygram's	b a h	Antalo 11 2
Mr Davison's	b aus gel.	Kinglake 11 6

Mr White 1
Owner 2
Mr Healy 3
Owner 0

Antalo and Knalesworth made running for a mile when they were passed by Nar Nar Goon, who won as he liked. 1½ miles, 3 min. 4 secs; whole distance, 3 min. 11 secs.

SECOND CHARGER STAKES (Regimental).—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each p.p. For Arab Second Chargers that have been dismissed Riding School in the regiment. Weight for age; 4 years old, 10st. 8lb.; 5 years, 11st. 2lb.; 6 and aged, 11st. 7lb. Winners since January 1st, 1870, 7lbs. extra. One mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr Healy's	ch a h	Viscount 11 2
Col Fitzwygram's	b h	Von Moltke 11 2
Capt Maxwell's	g a h	Chocolate Cream 11 9

Owner 1
Mr Sulivan 2
Mr White 0

Viscount jumped off with the lead, was never caught, and won by four lengths. ½ mile 58 secs; 1 mile, 2 mins.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

GALLOWAY RACE.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 ea. h.f. For all galloways. Winners once 7 lb. extra; twice or more 14 lbs. extra. One stone in excess of W. I. T. C. S One mile.

	st. lb.	
Capt Pearson's	g a g	John Kidd 10 5
The Confederate's	ch a g	Rufus 10 3
Mr Davison's	b a g	Bantam 10 10

Mr Rennell .. 1
Mr Gaye 2
Mr Healy 3

Bantam and Rufus raced together to the distance, where they were passed by John Kidd, who won easily by two lengths. ½ mile 57 secs.; 1 mile, 2 mins.

THE REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE CUP.—Value Rs. 1,000, with Rs. 350 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each p. p. For Arab horses which have been in the possession of officers previous to August 1st in each year. Weight for age; 4 years old, 10st. 8lb.; 5 years 11st. 2lb.; 6 and aged, 11st. 7lb. Winners 7lb. extra Nominations to close on August 15th and name on September 1st. By double entry to close and name on September 1st. Two miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr Davison's	b a h	Damascus 12 0
Capt Maxwell's	ch a h	Lothair 12 0
Capt Pearson's	b a h	Bayard 12 0
Col Fitzwygram's	g a h	Crown Prince 10 8

Mr Healy 1
Mr White 2
Mr Rennell .. 3
Mr Sulivan .. 4

Crown Prince made the running at a very slow pace for the first mile, when it was improved by Damascus coming up to him; the other two a long way in the rear; half a mile from home Damascus drew away and won by ten lengths. 1 mile, 2 min. 16 secs.; 2 miles, 4 min. 16 secs.

THE HUNT CUP.—(Steeplechase) Regimental, Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 h. f. For Arab horses. 4 years old, 10st. 8lbs.; 5 years, 11st. 2lb.; 6 years, 11st. 7lb. Two and a half miles over the steeplechase course.

	st. lb.	
Mr Sulivan's	ch a h	Phœbus 11 7
Mr Healy's	b a h	Robin Gray 11 7
Mr Rennell's	b a h	Redwing 11 7

Mr Kay 1
Owner 2
Owner 3

Phœbus made all the running, and won a good race by two lengths.

THE SCURRY STAKES.—Rs. 30 from the fund with a sweepstakes of Rs. 2 to go to the second. For all ponies, to be ridden by Non-Commissioned Officers and sergeants of the 15th Hussars. 13-2 to carry 12 stone; 8lbs. allowed for every inch under. To close and name October 20th. Ponies belonging to Officers not allowed to run. One mile.

	st. lb.	
Tmpt Maj Byrne's	c h p	Trumpeter 11 6
Corpl Hoare's	b p	King of Prussia 11 6
Sergt Maj Smith's	g p	Liebenwicher 10 12
Sergt Maj Instone's	b p	The Mouse 9 10
Pte Gutteridge's	g p	Tom Tit 10 12

Corpl Tiff ... 1
Pte Chapman 2
Owner 3
Owner 4
Owner 5

Won easily by six lengths.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

CHARGER STAKES.—Rs. 250 from the fund added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 30 ea. p. p. For all Arab chargers that have been ridden in the field with troops the property of Officers in the Mhow district; to be ridden by the same. Weight 2 stone in excess of W. I. T. C. S. Certificates from Commanding Officers to be produced at the time of starting declaration. Half mile.

	st. lb.	
Capt Pearson's	b a h	Bayard 11 3
Capt Maxwell's	g a h	Chocolate Cream 10 12
Col Fitzwygram's	b a h	Von Moltke 10 12
Mr Sulivan's	g a h	Etonian 11 3
Mr Fowler's	g a h	Snapdragon 11 0

Mr Rennell 1
Mr White 2
Mr Healy .. 3
Owner 4
Mr Gaye 5

Bayard got the best of a bad start, was never caught, and won by two lengths; same between second and third. ½ mile, 56 secs.

MHOW STEEPLECHASE.—Rs. 200 from the fund added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each p. p. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Three stone in excess of W. I. T. C. S. About 2½ miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr Hea'y's	ch a h	Viscount 10 0
The Confederate's	b a g	Kangaroo 12 3
The Confederates'	ch a h	Rob Roy 10 6
The Confederates'	ch a g	Pretender 12 3

Mr Rennell 1
Mr Lynch .. 2
Mr Sulivan 3
Mr White .. 0
Mr Kay 0

Viscount made all the running and won by a distance; the others all fell.

A SILVER CUP (HANDICAP.)—Value Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Dadabhoy Merwanjee and Jewanjee Edulje, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 40 ea. For all horses. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Drew's	b aus gel	Nar Nar Goon 13 0
Cart Pearson's	b a h	Bayard 9 12
Col Fitzwygram's	b a h	Antalo 9 2
Mr Cookson's	b a h	Red Rover 9 2
Mr Hick's	g a h	Fluck 10 3

Mr White..... 1
Mr Rennell .. 2
Ebram 3
Native 4
Mr Gaye 5

Antalo made running for a mile, when he was headed by Bayard and Nar Nar Goon, the latter, drawing away on entering the straight, won by six lengths.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

"THE DERBY."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. One and a half stone in excess of W. I. T. C. S. Once round the course.

	st. lbs.	
Col Fitzwygram's	g a c	Crown Prince 9 11
Mr Sulivan's	ch a h	Phœbus 10 10
Mr Cookson's	b a h	Red Rover 10 10

Mr Sulivan .. 1
Mr Kay 2
Mr White 3

Phœbus led at a slow pace for a mile, when Crown Prince passed him and won in a canter by three lengths.

"PONY RACE."—Rs. 10 each with Rs. 100 added. For all ponies. 13-2 to carry 11st. 7 lbs. allowed for each half inch under. Quarter mile heats without dismounting.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Davison's	g a p	Jackal 10 7
Mr Healy's	c a p	Scarecrow 10 8
Col Fitzwygram's	g a p	Gimcrack 10 4

Owner 1 3
Owner 2 2
Mr Sulivan 2 2

Both heats won by a head. Scarecrow and Jackal divided.

REGIMENTAL CHALLENGE CUP, presented by Lieut. Wilson, late 15th Hussars, value Rs. 1,000, with 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50. Rs. 30 forfeit. 4 years old, 10st. 11lbs.; 5 years, 9lbs.; 6 and aged, 1st. Australians 2st. extra, English horses 2st. 8lbs extra. A winner once 7 lbs. extra, twice or more 10 lbs. extra. One and a half mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Davison's	b a h	Damascus 11 10
Capt Maxwell's	b a h	Lothair 11 10
Mr Sulivan's	g a h	Etonian 11 7
Mr Davison's	b aus gel	Kinglake 12 3
Capt Maxwell's	g a h	Chocolate Cream 11 2

Mr Healy 1
Mr White 2
Owner 3
Owner 0
Mr Rennell .. 0

Kinglake made running for his stable companion for a mile, when he was passed by Damascus and Lothair, the former winning by two lengths.

¼ mile, 58s; 1 mile, 2m. 2s; 1½ mile, 3m. 6s.

THE HUSSAR PONY PRIZES, presented by Colonel Fitzwygram, for all ponies *bona fide* the property of Non-commissioned officers and men of the 15th (the King's) Hussars. 1st Pony Rs. 60, 2nd Rs. 30, 3rd Rs. 20, 4th to save his stake. Added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 5 each. Weight for inches, 13-2 to carry 11 st. 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. One mile.

	st. lb.	
Corpl Hoare's	b p	King of Prussia 10 6
Tmpt Maj Byrne's	c h p	Trumpeter 10 6
Sergt Maj Smith's	g p	Liebenwicher 9 12
Sergt Maj Instone's	b p	The Mouse 8 10
Pte Gutteridge's	g p	Tom Tit 9 12

Pte Chapman.. 1
Corpl Till 2
Owner 3
Owner 4
Owner 5

Won easily by six lengths.

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

THE INDORE PURSE.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. One stone in excess of W. I. T. S. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Davison's	b a h	Damascus 10 10
The Confederates'	c h a g	Rufus 9 10
Capt Pearson's	b a h	Bayard 10 10

Mr Healy 1
Mr aye 2
Mr Rennell ...3

Bayard went away a cracker for half a mile when Damascus passed him, and won easily by two lengths from Rufus. Time—½ mile, 56s.; 1 mile, 1m. 58s.

SCRAMBLE PLATE.—Free Handicap, open, Rs. 200 from the fund. Acceptance Rs. 10 for all horses that have run at Mhow during the present season. Once round the course.

	st. lb.	
Mr Drew's	b aus gel	Nar-Nar-Goon 14 0
Capt Maxwell's	b a h	Lothair 10 3
Col Fitzwygram's	b a h	Antalo 9 0
Capt Pearson's	g a g	John Kidd 9 2
Capt Maxwell's	g a h	Chocolate Cream, 8 12
he Confederate's	b. aus gel	Kangaroo 11 7

Mr Healy...1
Mr White.. 2
Ebram 3
Native 0
Mr Kay.....0

John Kidd jumped off with the lead, closely followed by Chocolate Cream and Antalo. They maintained this position for a mile, when Nar Nar Goon closed with them, and when fairly in the straight drew away and won by six lengths. Time—1¼ mile, 3 min. 2 secs.; whole distance, 3 min. 9 secs.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 100 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 ea. 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lb. 4lbs. allowed for every ½-inch under. Half mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr Davison's	g a p	Jackal 10 3
Mr Healy's	b a p	Scarecrow 10 4
Col Fitzwygram's	g a p	Gimcrack 10 0
Mr Sulivan's	g a p	Dispute 10 2

Mr White 1
Mr Rennell .. 2
Mr Sulivan .. 3
Mr Holland .. 4

All got well off and kept together for a quarter of a mile, when Jackal drew ahead and won by two lengths

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

A CUP.—Value Rs. 500, presented by H. H. the Maharajah Holkar, (Handicap). Forced for all winners at the Mhow meeting and optional with losers. Entrance for each race won Rs. 50, for losers Rs. 50. Two miles.

	st. lb.	
Mr Drew's	b aus gel.	Knalesworth 11 10
Mr Davison's	b a h	Damascus 11 7
Mr Cookson's	b a h	Red Rover 9 4
The Confederate's	ch a g	Rufus 9 4
Capt Pearson's	b a h	Bayard 10 0

Mr White.. 1
Mr Healy .. 2
Ebram 3
Mr Gaye 0
Mr Rennell.. 0

Knalesworth made all the running and won easily by three lengths; same between second and third.

Time—2 miles, 4 min. 6 secs.

CONSOLATION RACE.—(Handicap). Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each h. f. For all horses beaten at the meeting. One mile.

	st. lb.	
Mr Sulivan's	g a h	Etonian 10 5
Mr Davison's	b aus gel	Kinglake 12 0
Col Fitzwygram's	g a c	Crown Prince. 9 12

Owner 1
Mr Healy 2
Mr Rennel ... 3

Etonian led for half a mile when Kinglake passed him and looked like winning in a canter, but stopping a hundred yards from home was beaten by a length. 1 mile 2 minutes.

PONY RACE.—Rs. 30 for 1st, Rs. 20 for 2nd, Rs. 10 for third. For all ponies belonging to Noncommissioned officers and men of the Mhow district; to be ridden by the same. Catch weights. Half mile heats.

Corpl Hoarne's	b p	King of Prussia... 1 1
Tpt Maj Byrne's	ch p	Leompeter ... Corpl Till 2 2
Serjt Maj Instone's	b p	The Mouse..... Owner 0 0
Pte Guttridge's	g p	Tom Tit ..... Owner 0 0

Won easily.

SELLING RACE.—Rs. 200 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each. For all horses. Weight for class. Arab horses entered to be sold for Rs 300, to carry 8 stone 7 lbs. 7 lbs. for every Rs. 100 extra. The surplus over selling price to go to the fund. Once round the course.

	st. lbs.	Rs.	
Col Fitzwygram's	b a h	Anatolo	10 0 650
Mr Drew's	b aus gel	Knalesworth	13 0 800
Mr White's	g a h	Tich	9 7 500

Mr Sulivan..1
Mr Healy.....2
Mr Rolt ad..3

Antalo made strong running for a mile when Knalesworth drew up, and after a slashing race the former won by a neck.

PENSIONS TO THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

THE following Bill, together with the statement of objects and reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with rule 15 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations:—

Bill No. 1 of 1872.

A Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund, and to provide for the granting of pensions to members of the Bombay City Police Force in cases not provided for by Act XIII. of 1856; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

I. Sections 17, 18, and 19 of Act XIII. of 1856 of the Legislative Council of India are hereby repealed, so far as the same relate to the Police Force of the Town of Bombay, and except as to any pension, gratuity or allowance which shall heretofore have been sanctioned or granted under the aforesaid sections.

II. For section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

"There shall be deducted from the pay of every member of the Bombay City Police Force of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules a sum according to such rate as the local Government shall direct, not being a greater rate than one anna in the rupee, which sum so deducted and also the money accruing from stoppages from members of the said Police Force during absence from sickness or other cause, and fines imposed on members thereof for misconduct, and from fines imposed by Magistrates upon drunken persons, or for assaults upon Police officers, and all moneys arising from the sale of worn or cast-off clothing or other articles supplied for the use of the police, shall from time to time be invested in such manner and in such securities as the local Government may, in writing, direct, and the interest and dividends thereof, or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, shall be likewise invested as aforesaid, and accumulate, so as to form a fund to be called "The Bombay City Police Superannuation Fund," and shall be applied from time to time to payment of such superannuation or retiring allowances or gratuities as may be ordered by the local Government at any time to any of the aforesaid members of the Police Force, as hereinafter provided."

III. For section 18 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted:—

It shall be lawful for the local Government to sanction the retirement of any member of the said Police Force as aforesaid may be superannuated and receive thereupon out of the said Superannuation Fund a monthly pension, subject to the following conditions; that is to say:—

"*First.*—If the period during which the individual shall have actually served in the said Police Force, after attaining the age of 22 years, be more than 15 years but less than 20 years, he may, on production of a certificate under the hand of the Police Surgeon, that he is physically unfit for further efficient service in the Police, and that such unfitness is not the result of intemperance, be granted a pension the amount of which shall not exceed one-third of his monthly salary or authorized official allowances, calculated on an average of the five years next preceding the date of his application for pension.

"*Second*—If the period of his actual service in the said Force, after attaining the age of 22 years, be over 20 years, and under 25 years, the applicant may, on production of such a certificate as aforesaid, be granted a pension not exceeding in amount one-half of his salary or authorized allowances calculated in the manner above stated.

"*Third*—If the period of his actual service in the said force, after attaining the age of 22 years, be upwards of 25 years the applicant may be granted a pension not exceeding one half of his salary or authorized allowances, calculated as above stated, without the production of such medical certificate."

IV. For section 19 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

"If any member of the said Police Force shall at any time become disqualified for further Police service by any wound or injury received in such service, he may be granted from the said fund a pension of such amount not exceeding one-half of his average pay and allowances during the five previous years of his service, or such gratuity as the local Government may think fit."

V. If the death of any member of the said Police Force shall, at any time, be occasioned by any wound or injury received by him in the execution of his duty, it shall be competent to the local Government to sanction payment from the said Superannuation Fund to the widow, child or children, parent or parents, of the deceased, of such gratuity or allowance as to the local Government may seem fit. The word "parent" shall include father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother, and the word "child" shall include son and daughter and grandson and grand-daughter, and step-son and step-daughter.

VI. It shall be lawful for the local Government to order that any member of the aforesaid Police Force of a class not entitled to the benefit of the Uncovenanted Service Pension Rules, who may be discharged from the Force upon a reduction of the Force, or from any cause not arising from his own misconduct and not provided for by Act XIII. of 1856, or any other law, and who would not otherwise be entitled to a pension, and who would receive out of the Police Superannuation Fund, from and after the date of his discharge as aforesaid, a monthly pension to be fixed by the local Government, at a rate in proportion to the length of service in the Police Force of the person so discharged: Provided that the amount of the pension thus granted shall not exceed one-fourth of his monthly salary or authorized official allowances, calculated on an average of his pay and allowances during the five years immediately prior to his discharge.

VII. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to entitle any members of the said Police Force absolutely to any pension or gratuity, or to prevent him from being dismissed without any pension or gratuity whatever, or to entitle him to any refund of any deduction made from his pay while he shall have been a member of the said Force, or absolutely to entitle any child, widow, or parent of any deceased member of the said Police Force to any such gratuity or allowance as hereinbefore provided.

VIII. It shall be lawful for the local Government to grant pensions or allowances under sections 3 and 6 of this Act to any members of the said Police Force who may have been discharged from the said Force during the year preceding the passing of this Act, in consequence of reductions in the said Force, or otherwise as hereinbefore provided.

IX. This Act shall be construed and read as part of Act XIII. of 1856.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In order to diminish the expense to the Bombay Municipality of the maintenance of the Bombay City Police Force, it has been found necessary to effect material reductions in the strength and cost of that Force. The staff of European officers employed in the Force was considered to be larger than was absolutely needed, and a diminution in their number has therefore been directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Government of India.

Under the provisions of Act XIII. of 1856 certain of the officers to be discharged would not be entitled to any pensions or gratuities, and others would receive pensions inadequate to their services, and of a lower amount than officers of equal service and similar rank in the Calcutta City Police would be granted on discharge from that Force. The present Bill is introduced to provide for these exceptional cases, and to assimilate the rules regarding pensions and gratuities to members of the Bombay City Police Force to those which regulate the pensions and gratuities payable to members of the Calcutta City Police Force. H. P. St. G. TUCKER.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

THE NEW LOAN BILL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

THE following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with rule 15 of the rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations:—

Bill No. 2 of 1872.

A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bomay.

Whereas the Government of India has agreed to advance the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees, in addition to the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees whereof payment is secured by Act III. of 1870 of the Governor of Bombay in Council; and whereas it is necessary to make certain provisions for the repayment of the same, out of the Municipal fund of the city of Bombay, in preference to, and with priority over, all incumbrances and claims upon and to such Municipal fund other than those created under the provisions of this Act and of the said Act III. of 1870; It is enacted as follows:—

I. The whole of such loan of fifteen lakhs of rupees shall be repaid with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum within twenty years from the 1st March 1872.

II. To secure the repayment of such loan with interest as aforesaid, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, on the first day of every month after the passing of this Act, until the whole of such loan be liquidated, shall pay into Her Majesty's Treasury or into the account of Her Majesty's Treasury in any Bank which may now or hereafter be appointed to conduct the business of Her Majesty's Treasury of Bombay, the sum of rupees nine thousand eight hundred and forty out of the Municipal Fund, and notice of such payment having been made shall be forthwith published by the Municipal Commissioner in two English daily newspapers and one vernacular daily newspaper published in Bombay, and in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

III. If the Municipal Commissioner shall neglect to make any of the payments specified in this Act at the times mentioned, the Controller of Municipal Accounts, or officer acting in that appointment, shall within forty-eight hours report the fact to the Chief Secretary to Government, or other officer acting in that capacity, who shall have power to direct any Government officer, not being an officer holding a Municipal appointment under Bombay Act V. of 1865, to detain in his hands, to the extent of any payment or payments then in arrear, any moneys due to or accruing for the benefit of the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay which he may then or thereafter have in his custody or control, and such officer shall be bound to detain the moneys as directed, and to pay the same into Her Majesty's Treasury or into any Bank as aforesaid, to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in preference to, and with priority over, all incumbrances and claims to such moneys other than those created under the provisions of this Act and of the said Act III. of 1870.

IV. The Municipal Commissioner shall, in the month of January in each year, publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* an account showing the balances due by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay on the 31st December preceding, on the several accounts in this Act and in the said Act III. of 1870 specified.

V. Nothing in this Act shall affect the rights or remedies which the Government of India have or shall have independently of this Act for the recovery of the moneys advanced or to be advanced under this Act or any part thereof.

VI. The borrowing powers conferred on the said Justices by sections 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, and 258 of Act II. of 1865 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, and by sections 26 and 27 of Act IV. of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, are hereby repealed, save as to any mortgages of rates and taxes already effected by the said Justices under the said borrowing powers; and it is hereby enacted that any moneys which may hereafter be borrowed by the said Justices shall be borrowed under, and subject to, the provisions and conditions of "The Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In consequence of the embarrassed condition of the Municipal finances, and to enable the Municipality to meet immediate and pressing liabilities, an application for a loan of 15 lakhs to the Municipality was made to the Government of India. That Government consented to advance the loan on the conditions that it should be paid off within 20 years with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; that the borrowing powers conferred on the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay by Bombay Acts II. of 1865 and IV. of 1867 should be cancelled by legal enactment; that any moneys hereafter to be borr

are held by officers who can make themselves the least intelligible in the Pushtu language, and not one of them has passed the examination required by Government. His Honor is perfectly correct in saying that some of these officers are "junior," but as these "juniors" are not acquainted with that art the possession of which His Honor so wisely extols, we do not see why they were "*necessarily*" appointed Deputy Commissioners to the exclusion of senior and more able men.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE NATIVE STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

IV.—MAHEE KANTA.

Boundary Dispute.—The chief work of the Agency in the Mahee Kanta during the year of report consisted in settling boundary disputes and adjusting the accounts of the various talookas and villages which, owing to the minority of their chiefs or other causes, have fallen under attachment. During 1869 A.D., as reported last year, 15 boundary disputes were settled, and since that date the arrears and the new cases have together amounted to 169, of which 107 were disposed of in the past year. Some of these cases are exceedingly tedious, and one of them, involving a claim to 350 fields and 200 acres, occupied the settlement officer for 90 days.

Attached Estates.—The following estates were under the attachment of the Agency owing to the minority of their chiefs—Edur, Tintoee, Elole, and Poseena. The young Chief of Edur, who was installed on the gadee on July 7th, 1869, has gone to Deangdra for the benefit of his health. His tutor has accompanied him, but he is unable to pay much attention to his studies. The young Chiefs of Elole and Poseena are prosecuting their studies at Ahmedabad and Sadra respectively; whilst the Chief of Tintoee, who is only 7 years old, will shortly be sent to school at Sadra.

Meanwhile their estates are carefully managed, and the arrears of past debt are being gradually paid off. Beside the above estates, Gadwara, Jehr, Nirmalee, and the talooka of Mhow are also under the direct supervision of the Agent.

Condition of the People.—The general condition of the people is prosperous, and in the villages within 20 miles of the railway station of Neriad a marked progress in the cultivation of cotton and tobacco and in the general standard of living of the cultivator is noticeable. It was mentioned in the last year's report that the crops had suffered much from locusts, and that considerable alarm was felt for a long time amongst the people in consequence of the scarcity of grain and high prices. The Chiefs, however, lessened the evil by remitting the transit duties on food. Notwithstanding plentiful harvest, the duties have not been re-imposed, and grain is cheaper at present than it has been for five years. It is also satisfactory to learn that His Highness the Gaekwar, after a considerable delay, consented in February 1871 to remit a sum of Rs. 1,646-1-7 on account of the damage which certain villages had sustained from the locusts in the previous year.

Survey.—The field survey which was commenced in Edur in November 1869 is making favourable progress, and up to March 31st last, nearly 15,000 numbers or 69,000 acres had been measured, and maps prepared. Only 5 per cent. of the working days were lost through sickness, and 2½ through want of assistance on the part of the villagers. The Tintoee taluka is likewise to be surveyed, and the Beegotee system will take the place of the arbitrary system of assessment which is at present in vogue.

Fairs.—The general revenue collections of the year show a slight increase, and trade seems prosperous. The Samajee fair held in November, and the Brimha Khair held in February, were well attended, and the sales effected at the former amounted to Rs. 7,98,910-6-6, and at the latter to Rs. 37,767.

Civil Justice.—The number of civil suits upon the file at the commencement of the year was 1,458, to which were added 2,621, making a total of 4,079, out of which 2,87 cases were settled, leaving a balance of 1,662. This shows a marked improvement upon last year, when 2,038 were settled, leaving a balance of 1,458. The number of suits instituted and the value of suits settled, together with the amount of fee paid, show a large increase upon the sums exhibited in previous years.

Criminal Justice.—The statistics of crime show an increase both in the gravity and number of the offences committed, part of which is, however, due to the returns having been made up for 15 instead of 12 months. Still this is not sufficient to account for the whole of the difference which appears. The criminal cases reported in 1869 were largely in excess of those reported in the previous year, being in Mahee Kanta alone exclusive of Edur an increase of 267 upon 1868 A.D; but those reported for 1870-71 show a further increase of 696 cases and of 2,904 accused persons. The number of cases in 1869 was 2,610 including Edur, and for the past 15 months 3,306, as against 2,610 persons in 1869 numbered 4,443, and for the past 15 months 7,347. As regards the nature of the crimes the statistics show an increase of 20 persons wounded and 11 killed as compared with the preceding year, as also in the Mahee Kanta alone (exclusive of Edur) of 18 cases of suicide, and one case of Dragu and one of Dhurna. There is further an increase of 189 robberies and 50 gang robberies, as well as 133 cases of theft. The value of property stolen is greater than in 1869 by the sum of Rs. 11,966, and the amount recovered is greater by Rs. 3,767. The average number of days occupied by the Political Agent in disposing of criminal cases was 2½, by the Political Assistant at Mahee Kanta 3 days, and by the Assistant in charge of Edur 10¼ days. But the apparent delay in the last instance is due to the sickness of complainants, the difficulty of procuring witnesses, and the wild character of the Bheels who live in that district.

Infanticide.—With reference to the question of infanticide, it appears that extravagance in the celebration of marriages amongst Koonbees which leads to female infanticide in the Ahmedabad zilla does not exist in the Mahee Kanta. It is true that there have occurred certain suspicious cases, but upon inquiry no proof of crime has been forthcoming. During the past year the proportion of deaths to births is found to be amongst the males 11·62 and amongst the females 20·83, or nearly double as great as the males.

There are now ten sons of Chiefs attending schools at Ahmedabad and Sadra.

Schools.—Thirteen new village schools have been opened during the past year, and it is intended to open six more in the present year. The number opened was therefore 36, which is the more satisfactory, as education had previously to 1870 made small progress in the district.

Buildings.—The public works executed have not been on any great scale. The building of the bridge across the Hathmutee at Ahmednuggur, from which results so favourable to commerce were confidently expected in 1867, has not yet been undertaken. A post office at Sadra, kutcherries, record-rooms, and lock-ups, and a few schools form the chief original works executed in the Mahee Kanta. Great efforts are wisely postponed until the estates of the minor Chiefs have somewhat recovered from the condition of financial confusion and ruin in which the death of their late rulers left them.

V. REWA KANTA.

General View of the District.—In a country possessing the physical and ethnical features which are to be found in Rewa Kanta, a marked and rapid progress in civilization from year to year is not yet to be expected; yet the report of this district during the past year shows that the Political Agent has performed his duties with success, and there is hope of greater and more substantial reforms in the future. Within an area of 140 miles from north to south, and 70 miles from east to west, is contained a congeries of separate States, over whose various administrations the Political Agent is expected to exercise efficient control, and to direct a new civilization growing from the midst of a tangled overgrowth of blind prejudice, ignorance, and immemorial usage. The district contains one Chief of the first class, Rajpeepla; five of the second, Chota Oodeypoor, Barrea, Soonth, Loonawarra, and Ballasinore; three of the third; and two clusters of zemindarees, of which 28 are near the Nerbudda, and 24 in the vicinity of the Mahee. In addition to the political disorganization consequent on this multiplicity of sovereign rights, a large portion of the territory, especially in Rajpeepla, Oodeypore, Barrea, and Soonth, is covered with rough jungle and stricken with malaria. The population is scarce, communications bad, and barely any trace of commercial activity is to be found. The inhabitants, who are mainly aboriginal tribes—such as Bheels, Colees, and Naikras,—are bad husbandmen, with no desire of accumulating wealth, whilst their natural inactivity and want of self-restraint is only increased by the fertility of their soil, which supplies an unfailing abundance of intoxicating drink from Mhowra trees.

The difficulties of administration in such a country are necessarily great. But during the year of report these have been increased by temporary circumstances. In addition to its regular work of supervision the Agency has had to bear a heavy burthen of direct administrative responsibility. In the north, the State of Loonawara, of which the young Raja, being the adopted son of the widow of the late Wuttajee, is a minor, and of two years of age; and the Veerpoor pergunna and two villages of Soonth have been under the Agent's direct management. In the centre, Barrea with 433 villages; in the south, the Pergunnas of Jubboogaum and Warna have likewise been attached. The attachment upon these two pergunnas, as well as that upon Veerpuna, has however, lately been removed. To these mentioned must be added the Waree talooka and certain other villages in the south-east corner. The Political Agent, in addition to the realization of the tribute, has thus been responsible for the whole revenue management of 947 villages scattered over the district.

The final settlement of the arrival claims advanced both by the Babee of Ballasinore and the Raja of Loonawarra to the 57 villages forming the Veerpur pergunna, deserves more than the passing allusion already made to it. By an order of the Bomby Government dated May 8, 1852, the pergunna was placed under attachment, and since that date the Political Agent has made constant attempts to bring about a peaceable compromise in this intricate dispute. At last, influenced by the advice of Major Barton, the Babee has consented to relinquish the annual tribute of Syasee, Rs. 2,468-8, which are due to Ballasinore from Loonawarra, on the condition of receiving all the proprietary and other rights in the disputed villages in compensation for the loss of tribute which he thus sustains. To this effect an agreement specifying the conditions of the transfer was passed by him at the close of the year Sumvut 1926 (A.D. 1870). The settlement thus effected has been approved by Government, and every care will be taken that the execution of the agreement shall not lead to the oppression of the "Puttawuts" and "Inamdars," whose vested rights and proprietary titles the Babee has solemnly engaged himself to respect.

Revenue and Assessment.—It is satisfactory to learn that the revenue collections are on the whole of increasing productiveness, especially in the States of Barrea and Loonawarra, both under Government management during the majority of their Chiefs. At the same time it is to be feared that the prevalent system of collection is such as to impoverish the cultivator and waste the legitimate income of the State. In Barrea the land revenue is levied by the medium of a plough tax ranging from Rs. 20 to 2½ upon wpair of bullocks, and it has lately been decided that society is not sufficiently advanced to warrant the introduction of a field survey and assessment. On the other hand, many vexatious imposts have been removed, and the Circuit Survey has almost completed its work at a cost of Rs. 40,895 up to March 31st.

In Loonawarra the system of collection is that of an assessment of the crops, and payment of a share of the produce as fixed by an assessor. This system will continue until Mr. Hall can complete a regular survey and assessment. The completion of so important a change will lighten the burthen of taxation to the cultivator, whilst it will determine the financial resources of the State. As an instance of the fluctuations which occur under the present system, it appears that the land revenues of last year exhibited an increase of 19 per cent. upon the income from the same sources in the previous year. It is obvious that the manager of the State can exercise no efficient control over its finances so long as the receipts of the exchequer are liable to such considerable perturbations, which he can neither foresee nor direct.

In Rajpeepla the system is laxer still. Villages and pergunnas are farmed out to the most ignorant and obsequious palace followers, who are armed with the administration of civil and criminal jurisdiction within their limits. The Political Agent is, however, using his endeavours to induce the Raja to modify a system so little in accordance with the spirit of the age and the dictates of sound policy. In Chota Oodeypore, where the climate is bad and the population composed entirely of Bheels and Colees the revenue administration is even worse. Not only is the revenue farmer entrusted with judicial functions without the slightest reference to his capacity for the post, but every occasion is taken for imposing extra cesses upon the land. On the other hand, no provision is made for the execution of public works.

In Soonth the same system prevails; but the Raja, who is acquainted with the British revenue system, can plead no excuse for his indifference to reform. In short, with the exception of Ballasinore and a few of the Zemindars, the Chieftains of Rewa Kanta show little anxiety to improve the administration of their estates in this important branch of their revenue. The land seems to bear all the burthen of the State expenditure, no attempt has been made to develope the latent wealth of the country, or to relieve agriculture by a more judicious financial policy.

Notwithstanding the faulty system, owing to the general peace of the country since the suppression of Rooping in 1867-68 A.D. and to good seasons, the receipts from the land revenue have gradually increased. The tribute balances have been reduced, and the debt due to the Baroda Durbar, which in 1864 A.D. was Rs. 78,724, is now Rs. 47,656.

In the Civil Courts, 1,239 suits were instituted, of which 54 related to land, 1,162 were for recovery of debts, and 13 miscellaneous. Out of these, 902 were disposed of, with an average duration of 2 months 15 days. This is an improvement upon last year, when 622 cases were decided out of a total of 1,433. But though it appears from this statement that the number of suits filed in the year of report was less than in the previous year, yet since 1866-67 civil litigation has increased fivefold.

It is to be observed that considerable delay still exists in the settlement of suits: this is caused in part by the intermixture of jurisdictions and the consequent difficulty of obtaining witnesses, and in part by the complex and multifarious duties to which the judicial officers have to attend. In Loonawarra the average duration of suits in the Moonsiff's Courts was 7 months and 20 days.

Criminal Justice.—The same cause contributes partially to the unsatisfactory condition of the criminal administration. The districts touch upon every collectorate in Guzerat, and are intermixed with the Guicowar's possessions between the Mahee and Taptee; whilst on the eastern frontier are a succession of Native States under Rajpootana where all offenders against public justice can find a ready shelter. It seems that these districts, which are under the supervision of the Governor-General's Agent for Rajpootans, are far more backward in civilization than the neighbouring States under the Bombay Government. For, whilst in Rewa Kanta courts have been established in the frontier States for the punishment of criminal offences, the Rajpootana Chiefs are still permitted to detain rebels, and upon a set day the Chieftain, under whose jurisdiction the criminal lives, and the Rajah, whose subject the injured party is, meet together on the border of two States, and then in the presence of the representatives of the British Government the value of the injury is ascertained, and the Durbar becomes responsible for the payment of it. The sum so awarded goes in part as compensation for the injury to the sufferer, and in part to the Durbar as a fine for the offence. The time seems to have arrived now for a change of so rude a criminal procedure, which regards all offences from murder to petty theft as demanding the same class of punishment from society; and, although the system is sanctioned by treaty, there can be no reason why the influence of the British Government should not in the interests of justice obtain a modification of its terms, which were only applicable to a state of civilization happily widely removed from the present. When such a system of justice exists upon the frontier under the sanction of Government, it is not to be wondered at that, even where courts are established in Rewa Kanta, offences are frequently condoned on payment of a fine, which is considered as the perquisite of the presiding officer. The number of persons tried for crime during the past year, as far as it can be ascertained under the circumstances, shows 2,114 persons against 1,770 last year, and, 1,488 in A.D. 1868; out of this number no less than 1,351 were convicted. The balance of undecided cases at the close of the year was 609.

In Loonawarra the criminal returns show a serious increase of 82 cases, of which highway robbery exhibits an increase of 6, and burglary of 16. There are 50 new cases of cattle-lifting. The Political Agent is of opinion that the increase is apparent only, and due to the increasing vigilance of the police. However that may be the statistics afford evidence of the insecurity of person and property throughout the district, and as the maintenance of security is the first duty of a civilised country, due attention will be paid to it.

Police.—The Thanadars have no regular police but merely a party of sowars who are useful as escorts, but useless as detectives. In Barrea and Loonawarra the so-called police have done fair service; but in Native States the only mode of recovering stolen property is to employ the services of a private informer, who upon the receipt of a stipulated reward points out where the property can be found. Such a system affords the greatest incentive to crime. Accordingly it is not surprising to find that the number of thefts and robberies committed in the past year reached the sum of 606. The Political Agent reports that, except Ballasinore, none of the States evince any anxiety for the improvement of their police.

Jails.—The jails, which have hitherto been open gateways of houses in the worst of repair, are being gradually replaced by buildings more adapted to the detention of prisoners. In Barrea and Loonawarra new jails are built, and greater attention is paid to diet and sanitary condition. The Raja of Soonth and others are following the example set to them in this respect.

Schools.—The state of education is not so progressive as could be desired. In 1868-69, 51 schools were open with an average attendance of 2,181 pupils. In 1869-70, 58 schools were maintained with an average attendance of 2,113. But in the past year 55 schools only, exclusive of a Persian school, have been kept up with an average attendance of 2,077 pupils. In 1867 the number of girls attending the four female classes was larger than it is at present, and though only 40 schools were then open, the average number of pupils attending was 1,355. From this it will appear that the course of education during the past three years has been retrograde. On the other hand the cost of education, which in 1868-69 was Rs. 11,951, is now Rs. 16,044, independently of large sums spent upon school buildings.

Road-building.—Exclusive of schools and jails, which have been the chief works carried on, the States of the Chieftains and the impoverished state of Loonawarra, the only works of any importance, are those connected with the Godra and Dohuc road passing through Barrea territory. This forms the chief channel of communication between Guzerat and Malwa, and the traffic upon it will be considerable. A clear road will connect this highway with the town of Barrea, which is seven miles distant.

The general view of Rewa Kanta during the past year presents a state of comparative backwardness and apathy. Taking into full consideration the physical difficulties of the country, and the natural inertness of the tribes who people it, as well as the complex political organisation which prevails, it is still to be regretted that no greater progress has been made. On the other hand, the exception of the frontier surveys, no trial has yet been taken to limit the State claims upon the soil, and define the rights of the cultivators. The police organisation is defective, and criminal justice is both uncertain and corrupt. Education has already attained the stationary, if not the retrograde, stage; and the various States are still hampered by their financial embarrassments. On the other hand, a large portion of the country, including Barrea and Loonawarra, is now placed under direct supervision, and there is every hope that the Political Agent, unchecked by the apathy or opposition of the reigning Rajas, will inaugurate such reforms as will gradually bring the district more into accord with the requirements of a progressive civilization.

VI.—KUTCH.

General State of the Country.—The plague of locusts described in the report of last year was followed by a scanty monsoon, the rain-fall reaching 7·80 inches instead of the average of 13 inches. The crops were accordingly bad, and the revenue returns exhibit a corresponding fall-off.

As the disastrous effects of the great Rajpootana famine began to abate, the destitute Marwarees who had found a refuge in Kutch in 1868 and 1869, returned to their own countries. It is, however, a matter of regret that the only benefit which that terrible calamity had conferred upon Kutch has proved to be of no duration.

Transit Duties.—The "Cheelo" or obstructive transit duties on grains which the Durbar suspended at the outset of the Rajpootana famine, and out of deference to the representations of the British Government again remitted last year, were again imposed from July 1870. It appears strange that, whilst the Chiefs in the Mahee Kanta have so far recognised the benefit of free trade as to re-impose the corn duties, which they remitted during the continuance of the famine—His Highness the Rao of Kutch, who has in other respects shown his enlightenment, should have remained insensible to the advantages of relieving his country permanently from so oppressive a burthen. On the other hand, the Rao has continued the salutary reforms which he had commenced in the revenue department. The separation of the functions of registrar and farmer of revenues which was lately initiated in Mandavee, has since been extended to other districts under the Durbar.

Vaccination—The suspicion and opposition with which the introduction of vaccination was received by the Bhayad unfortunately exhibit no signs of change. In the year only 648 operations were performed in a country numbering six lakhs. The significance of these numbers is appreciated when it appears that nearly 20,000 were vaccinated in Rewa Kanta in 1869. So far as the failure is due to the inadequacy of 3 vaccinators to perform the work, a speedy remedy can be supplied; but it is feared that the antagonism of the Bhayad is due to political causes. Pamphlets on the benefits of the measure have been translated into Gujerati and widely circulated, and every effort is being made to remove a prejudice which in a country so populous as Kutch and so intimately connected with foreign trade, may prove of serious injury to the people.

A similar movement is going on in Kutch to that which has been described under the title of Kattywar, namely, a dispute between His Highness the Rao and his Bhayads. When on his late visit to Bhooj H. E. the Governor of Bombay conferred with His Highness upon this subject, and pointed out to him how desirable it was that these long standing disputes should be terminated. The British Government are themselves only so far interested in the matter that they desire to see a strong and just administration in Kutch, and that they are by their engagements bound to protect the guaranteed rights of the Bhayads.

Civil Justice.—Following upon the great judicial reform of last year, namely, the separation of judicial and executive functions and the codification of the law, district "Nyayadhishes," or Judges, have been appointed. The business, however, transacted in some of the courts is said not to be so creditable as it should be.

Criminal Justice.—The statistics of crime contain no instances of Traga or suttee; but a daring dacoity by five mounted men was perpetrated near Bhimasur; three of the number were apprehended. The number of cases of homicide in the year of reports is equal to the returns of the three previous years combined, being 18; whilst the suicides have exceeded those of any previous year, being 55 in 1870-71 against 45 in 1867.

Schools.—The progress of primary education is rapid, and the inhabitants of all fairly-sized villages have shown themselves ready to assist with their contributions in founding schools. The Alfred High School, founded at Mandavee, by the Rao, at a cost of Rs. 1,50,000 in honour of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to this Presidency, was formally open on March 20, 1871, and numbers 12 scholars. Besides this school there are 8 more, including two girls' schools, which are supported by the Durbar or by private benefactors in the Rao's crown lands. In the Bhyad lands there are 5 schools. The total number of schools was, therefore, 14 against 13 open in 1869-70. But, with the exception of three of the lower Durbar schools, they all show an increase in the number of pupils attending instruction during the year of report. The two girls' schools exhibit an increase of 27 and 6 respectively. Two scholarships have been founded in the Alfred High School, and the head master, who receives a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, inspects and supervises educational matters throughout Kutch. As an auxiliary to education there are four libraries in the province, which are reported to be in a very thriving condition.

Hospital.—The account of the Bhooj Dispensary and Hospital is full of interest, and shows of what increasing usefulness the institution has become to all classes of the population. The native medical officer in charge has performed numerous operations with signal success, and more than 8,000 patients have received treatment during the year.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE PROPOSED MILITARY REDUCTIONS IN INDIA.

(*Times*, Dec. 27.)

THE result and the incidental teachings of the last great European war have revolutionized the military system of every civilized Power. But in the calculations of English War Ministers there is a permanent element which is scarcely affected by the most startling changes in the relations of European States. The position occupied in India by England is practically the same that this country occupied a hundred years ago. Within the past century, undoubtedly, civilization has made vast and rapid progress in our Eastern Empire. Our rule has increased the comforts of life which were within the reach of the mass of the people; our Courts of Law have administered an impartial and unpurchasable justice, unknown in the tribunals of Hindoo or Mahomedan kingdoms. The entire system of administration has been carried out by men whose single object has been the good of the people. No race has been exterminated, no creed has been persecuted, no class oppressed. Yet, after all, we stand in India in the position of a conquering race. We accept and use the privileges of our situation. We dictate to our subjects what they are to do, and what they are to leave undone. Surely it is not for us surely to ignore the dangers that surround us, and the responsibilities we should always bear in mind. Since the mutiny of 1857, and the consequent disappearance of the Bengal Army, the policy of the English Government has been directed towards the reduction of military expenditure. The present Indian Budget, when leaving India a couple of years ago, protested against the reduction of the British forces in our Eastern possessions by a single additional man; and Lord Napier of Magdala, in a Minute dated the 14th of November, 1870, has endorsed this opinion. In 1869 the Governments of India proposed a large additional reduction of the Indian Artillery services, and the Indian Commander-in-Chief's Minute refers more particularly to these proposals. Upon this Minute and upon other documents the Governor-General in Council has founded a despatch, which, with the answer of the Secretary of State for India, is printed in a volume of correspondence on military expenditure recently published by order of the House of Commons. With the substance of these communications we are not, on the whole, directly concerned; but the protest of Lord Napier of Magdala embraces a summary of our military position in India on which, in these days of army re-organization, it is worth one while to reflect.

One of the most important and striking lessons taught by modern war is that the belligerent who has at his command a preponderating force of artillery takes his antagonist at a disadvantage, and every improvement in the application of ordnance to warfare has enhanced the value of a numerous and powerful ordnance. How, then, it is essential to ask, do we stand in India? "In the beginning of the present century," writes the Indian Commander-in-Chief, "the proportion of guns in the field was accepted at two per 1,000 men, but it has subsequently increased to as much as four per 1,000 men." Deducting, however, proposed reductions, it appears that we shall have only "about 1¾ per 1,000 men, or less than the complement that was thought suitable 70 years ago." Now, it is confessed by all military authorities, and especially by all distinguished artilleriats, that effective ordnance for field service cannot be improvised. It takes a couple of years to make a really useful gunner, and when during the Crimean War an attempt was made to recreate a battery of horse artillery on a sudden an instructive, though disheartening, failure was recorded. It would not, therefore, be of any practical use to store the guns and other munitions, relying upon the possibility of expanding our artillery force on any unexpected emergency. "We cannot," says Lord Napier of Magdala, "look for immediate relief from England, which has reduced her army to a peace footing; we could not expect aid from the reduced garrisons of Hongkong, the Cape, or the Mauritius; nor could we calculate on the fortunate contingency of the diversion of a China expedition." If, therefore, there are any serious dangers threatening us in India, it is surely unwise, as Lord Napier of Magdala urges, to reduce our artillery force in the East.

But are there any such dangers? This is a question on which the Indian Commander-in-Chief is entitled to pronounce an opinion in a double character. He is a distinguished soldier, practically acquainted with the science of war, and from long experience he has obtained a thorough knowledge of our political position in India. "I cannot," he says, "find ground for believing that we may neglect any means of maintaining our supremacy, or disarm without risk in a fancied security. It appears to me that we never had less hold on the affections of the people than at present." He goes on to observe that he does not trace this unfortunate condition of things in any degree to the income-tax, or to any similarly temporary or superficial cause. The present generation of English officials is inevitably affected with the contagion of European life, for the transmission of which railways and steam-packets afford remarkable facilities. Though all may do their work well, few identify themselves with India and the people of India. Nor in the East is time wholly on our side. "The remembrance of the benefits," says Lord Napier, "which we conferred on the people of the parts of India that we relieved from oppression and misrule has passed away with the people of those days; the present generation only consider their present restraints and the obligations imposed on them, and the more educated and ambitious look for a larger share of places of influence and emoluments than they now possess." Again, the Nizam stands at the head of the Mussulman power in India since the Royal House of Delhi has been deposed. If the green banner of Islam is ever again to be unfurled in a Jehad against the infidel, it will be the Nizam, it is argued, who will be chosen or forced into the place of leader. The politicians of Madras, it seems, have anticipated this danger, and Sir William Mansfield, in maintaining his opinion that the British forces in India had reached the utmost point of reduction consistent with safety, quotes their prediction "that some time or other we shall have to act in the field on account of or against the Nizam."

There are other powers, however, which, though not infected by the Musulman fanaticism, are equally dangerous, perhaps, from prime or national turbulence. It must not be forgotten that our immediate competitors for the Empire of Southern India were not Mahomedan Princes nor old Hindoo Royal Houses, but *parcenu* Mahratta dynasties, who still rule as Sovereigns of powerful States. Scindia possesses, according to the testimony of all those who have had opportunities for observation, a well-drilled and well-armed army at Gwalior. "I believe," says Lord Napier of Magdala, "he could double his force with men who have borne arms, and bring at least 40 (or 60) serviceable guns into the field." The other great Mahratta chieftain, Holkar, has been discovered in the act of possession of a gun foundry and gun-boring machinery; and, in fact, all the independent or tributary Princes of India are endeavouring constantly "to obtain rifled artillery and the best arms of precision." We are warned, also, against the strength of the kingdom of Nepaul, which has 27 regiments of infantry, regularly organized and drilled, which could be quadrupled in an emergency with men who have served under arms, and are armed with excellent rifles made in the teeming workshops of Katman doo. Two thousand artillerymen, abundance of firearms in store, gun foundries in constant work, and percussion cap manufactories testify to the activity of our restless neighbours the Nepaulese. We are warned that, if we are occupied elsewhere, these daring mountaineers, warlike both by temperament and tradition, would sweep with destructive fury through our possessions in Northern India. We have been relying, perhaps rashly, upon our power of keeping modern improvements in the art of war from our subjects and vassals and semi-civilized neighbours in Asia. But it would be unwise to trust too implicitly in the vigilance of our Custom-house officers. "In any future strife," we are told, "the soldiers of native States will be found to have shared in the general improvements of the implements of warfare. Should the misfortune of disturbance arise, we shall still require the support of a preponderance of artillery to compensate for deficiency of numbers compared to the vast populations and the extent of country which we have to control, and the widespread and various interests which we have to protect." More than six years ago Sir Henry Durand, pointing out the elements of disaffection within our frontier, which were likely to burst into a conflagration on the approach of any external enemy, described our position in India as an armed truce; and, later than this, Sir William Mansfield, in taking leave of the country, declined to endorse the recently fashionable policy of reducing military expenditure by starving armaments. The spirited protest of the present Indian Commander-in-Chief has not been without its effect both upon the Home Government and the Government of India; and, although the Duke of Argyll, agreeing with Lord Mayo and his Council, has determined upon certain reductions of the artillery force in India, which Lord Napier of Magdala deems imprudently large, yet his warnings cannot have been without effect in preventing a further diminution of our military strength in India. Whether Lord Napier of Magdala, or Lord Mayo, and his Council—the only military member of which is General Norman—is the more likely to form a sound opinion upon a question of military policy may be open to dispute. But if over Indian finances should again be restored to a state of prosperity, the Government of India can hardly have any hesitation in applying part of a possible surplus to the strengthening of the artillery forces, the surest and strongest bul-wark, according to the judgment of all scientific soldiers, which remains to protect our Empire in the East.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

SERGEANT BALLANTINE'S announcement that the case for the plaintiff is closed will seem to the large number of people who read the newspapers merely for amusement almost too good to be true. Judge, counsel, and witnesses have, indeed, all shown more or less some appreciation of the fact that a main part of the business they have in hand is to entertain the British public; but in spite of the most praiseworthy efforts, the case is beginning terribly to lose its interest. And then people have come to believe that it is standing in the way of many other trials of an exciting and sensational nature, and feel themselves much aggrieved thereat. "I have only seen one really good divorce trial this year," writes a lady to us, "and I *know* there are a great many *very interesting* cases ready to come on."

THE NEW TURRET SHIPS.

(*Globe*, Dec. 29.)

THE Hydra, armour-clad turret-ship, constructed for the Government by Messrs. J. Elder and Co., was launched from their works at Govan, on the Clyde, yesterday afternoon. The Hydra is 225 feet long, 45 feet broad, and 2,107 tons burthen. She is intended for coast defence, having a shallow draft of water, with a freeboard of only 3 feet 6 inches. The sides are protected by 8-inch armour above and 6-inch armour below the water-line, fitted upon teak varying from 10 to 12 inches thick. This belt is 7 feet wide, and both armour and backing taper towards the extremities. The turrets are two in number, constructed of two thicknesses of half-inch plates, and protected by armour plates 10-inch and 9-inch thick, fitted on backing 9-inch and 10-inch thick. Each turret carries 18-ton guns firing projectiles weighing 400lb, and containing 62lb of powder each discharge. These turrets can be turned not only by steam engines, but also by hand, in the event of the former breaking down or being damaged. The Hydra will be propelled by twin screws, worked by engines on Messrs. Elder's compound principle, of 250 nominal horse-power.

The trials of the armour plated turret-ship Cyclops have commenced this week. This vessel is fitted with every modern improvement for working her guns and turrets, and for ventilation and steering. She is completely armoured from stem to stern. The results obtained in testing the action of the engines, in reversing their motion, stopping, &c., were most satisfactory. During the whole of the trial, which lasted seven hours on Wednesday, the engines and machinery worked most admirably, there being no hot bearings, primings, or indication of defects of any kind.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE bulletins issued during the week respecting the health of the Prince of Wales state that his Royal Highness is gradually regaining strength, but his convalescence has been somewhat retarded by a painful affection above the left hip, attended with some feverishness. Some uneasiness was felt when the bulletin announcing the circumstance was issued on Wednesday, and this was increased by the fact of its being signed by Sir William Jenner, who had been absent from Sandringham for a week. It is stated, however, that there is no cause for alarm. The affection in question is of a local character, and such as is not uncommon after even a slight attack of enteric fever. The affection is above the hip-joint, and not at the joint, and is therefore of a superficial character. Sir William Jenner, it appears, has gone to Sandringham to attend on her Majesty, who arrived there on Wednesday evening, according to arrangements made some days previously. That the Prince is making satisfactory progress is shown by the fact that the Princess Alice, who has been her brother's constant nurse, left Sandringham for Windsor on Wednesday, accompanied by Dr. Lowe. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a circular to the effect that, as the crisis which called forth the special prayer for the Prince has passed away, it seems desirable that it should now be discontinued. At the same time, until the Royal Highness shall have completely recovered, the Archbishop requests that the prayers of the congregation may still be desired for the Prince's complete restoration to health.

(*Lancet.*)

The public has, very naturally, been much alarmed at the announcement that the convalescence of the Prince of Wales has been retarded by the development of local mischief about the hip, accompanied by a certain amount of feverishness. It is, no doubt, somewhat annoying to have to report the occurrence of anything of this character; but there is no occasion for the anxiety that might naturally be felt if we were in ignorance as to the cause of this feverishness. The Prince is not labouring, as is generally supposed, from any bedsore that may hereafter prove a course of trouble and exhaustion, but from a very limited and circumscribed tenderness of a portion of skin bordering upon the left hip, which may be, and probably is due to an inflammatory implication of the tissues immediately adjacent to the bone, of an irritating and somewhat painful character truly, but in no way dangerous. We are able to report that, with the foregoing exception, complete defervescence has been reached some days ago, and that no visceral complication exist to retard the Prince's recovery. The present complication is not uncommon after typhoid.

(*British Medical Journal.*)

The *sequelæ* of typhoid fever are numerous, and it is comparatively rare that a patient who has passed through a severe attack of the fever altogether escapes some kind of local trouble after emerging from the fever. These are not, of course, essential characters of the fever, or connected with its process; from all grave complications of that kind the Prince has happily escaped, and he is passing through the stage of convalescence under favourable general conditions. As he has providentially escaped all organic visceral lesion, we need not conjure the long list of ills which sometimes impede recovery after typhoid fever. That which is now a source of trouble to the Prince belongs to the class of local and superficial sequels of the fever, which in the experience of surgeons are very common—more common, perhaps, than even experienced physicians suspect, or than some of the best text-books would lead us to suppose. At the close of last week, the Prince began to suffer from a somewhat variable, but at intervals a very severe pain over the upper edge of the hip-bone—the posterior part of the crest of the ilium. Such tenderness might, it was then thought, arise from the pressure of long recumbency, although, thanks to careful nursing, there has been a remarkable absence of trouble on this score, and there has not been any bedsore—or it might be due to a local periostitis, or the inflammation precursory to the formation of a superficial abscess. On Sunday Sir James Paget was in attendance at Sandringham. There was not then any proof of more than the local tenderness, which might well be merely indicative of pressure and local nerve disorder. The pain, however, has persisted, and the symptoms are now indicative of a local inflammation of the structures over part of the hip-bone, such as is not uncommon after typhoid fever. With this there has been an access of feverishness and some disturbance of rest, such as this local trouble readily explains. Sir James Paget has been called again to Sandringham to enter into the counsels of the Prince's physicians, and it is probable that his stay will be prolonged for some days. There is nothing in the Prince's condition to cause alarm.

(*Medical Times and Gazette.*)

From the 14th the Prince's progress was so satisfactory that before the end of the week her Majesty and several other members of the Royal family ventured to leave Sandringham. The departure of Sir William Jenner for a time, and the diminution in the number of the daily bulletins, were also very assuring signs. But, after the strain of the intense anxiety and excitement of the previous days, the public mind naturally remains unusually sensitive and susceptible of renewed alarm. And this was well and markedly shown by the uneasiness excited by the bulletin issued at noon on Friday the 23rd, though it only stated that the Prince had 'passed a rather less quiet night,' and added that 'the general conditions continue as yesterday.' After that the daily report was quite satisfactory till the 27th, when it stated that the Prince 'had passed the night quietly, but convalescence is retarded by a painful affection above the left hip, attended with some feverishness.' This affection is a merely local one, having any connection with the hip joint, or with any of the pelvic viscera, and need not cause any apprehension; and the report of to-day (the 28th) is quite satisfactory. After any prolonged and exhausting illness, and especially after enteric fever, variations in the daily progress to health must be expected: and it is true that for long there remains a possibility that a too great haste to be well, in discretion, in diet or exercise, or some other cause, may light up very great evils. But we know that the Prince will be constantly watched over and guided with the utmost devotion and the greatest skill and experience; and we may now with most grateful hearts and a happy confidence look to his perfect restoration to health.

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARIS, 23rd December.

PARIS is republican, or thinks herself so. But no city in the universe delights more in finding sovereigns in her streets. Some one has made a joke of it. "She likes a sovereign, but not a Napoleon." Well, one can any day see a live Emperor walking on the Boulevards, or any evening laughing heartily at the scenes—not the words—of *Boule de neige* at the *opera-bouffe*. His Majesty is the Emperor of Brazil. He and the Empress are spending a few weeks in Paris, and their *valet de place* is His Majesty's brother-in-law, the Prince de Joinville. Don Pedro the Second is rather a short man nearly as broad as he is long, with an honest vulgar face and a thick grey beard. He is out of bed each morning before daylight, and is the most persevering sight-seer in the world. His pryings into celebrated Parisian localities are almost morbid. The day before yesterday His Brazilian Majesty spent his morning at Montmartre, and passed carefully in review the house where Generals Thomas and Lecomte were confined, and the garden where they were assassinated; then he went to the great markets of the *Halles Centrales*, and was at once taken by *les dames* for a new proprietor of a comfortable *restaurant*. "Come, my little comfortable gentleman, and buy this turbot; it will feed twenty guests at your *table d'hôte*." "No, no Monsieur, but here's a ling, you'll paint it pink, you cunning man, and pass it on your guests for early salmon." The good *dames de la Halle* were shockingly disgusted when subsequently they were informed that it was an Emperor they had been chaffing. Poor Don Pedro could not appreciate the joke, for, most strange to say, he does not speak a word of French. One wonders at this, for in the present day every educated gentleman is supposed to know this language, and for centuries it has been essentially the dialect of sovereigns as well as diplomatists. Yesterday morning the American potentate was at the Morgue. He had a *bonne bouche* in that horrible establishment, for seven bodies murdered, or suicidal, were stretched on the cold marble slabs behind the glass cases. I may mention *en passant* that the suicidal statistics of this city are perfectly horrible, almost incredible, lately. I am told that the average weekly number of suicidal deaths for some months past has been 35. But in the last week they reached the frightful figure of 78